

# Attempt Fails to Block Tomorrow's Italian Rally

Italian Underground Calls  
On People to Rise  
See Page 3

## Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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# SICILY SPLIT BY CAPTURE OF PALERMO; SOVIETS NEAR OREL, GAIN AT BELGOROD

## A Record Of Deceit

An Editorial

THE mentality of the Dubinsky-Rose-Counts clique that controls the state leadership of the American Labor Party, its contempt for principle and for elementary democracy, has been thoroughly revealed in the course of its desperate fight to maintain a stranglehold over the ALP.

We note here just a few choice items from the sordid record which it is establishing during the current primary campaign.

1. Two days ago, the state ALP office released a story of a meeting attended, according to their claim, by 200 trade union leaders, representing 102 local CIO unions with a combined membership of 200,000, which had "pledged support" to the Dubinsky slate.

The actual facts, by first hand account, are that just five local unions, with a total membership of 23,000, pledged support to Dubinsky at that meeting. Other union leaders present were critical of certain aspects of the program presented, which they called anti-CIO, and of the unauthorized use of their names by state ALP leaders.

2. Three days ago, it was publicly revealed that Mayor LaGuardia's name had been placed in nomination for county committee by the Dubinsky crowd without his knowledge or authorization. After nominating him in this fashion, they then proceeded to make political capital of the fact that the Mayor was running on their slate. As Congressman Marcantonio has said, "The Mayor slapped them down."

3. A couple of weeks ago, they made a dirty attempt to split and destroy the powerful New York CIO Council, which has been blazing the trail for American labor in the organization of trade union political activity on behalf of the President's victory program.

They deliberately attached without permission the names of CIO leaders to a red-baiting statement attacking the Council, a statement which most of these leaders have since denied signing.

4. Members of unions controlled by the Dubinsky-Rose clique who signed nominating petitions for progressive ALP candidates for the primary contests are being threatened with loss of jobs unless they sign affidavits stating that their signatures were forged.

5. They have deliberately quoted out of context and distorted a statement in a report of Simon W. Gerson, state legislative director of the Communist Party, in order to falsify the position of the Communist Party regarding the primaries.

Their political agitation regarding campaign issues is, of course, just as shameless and unscrupulous.

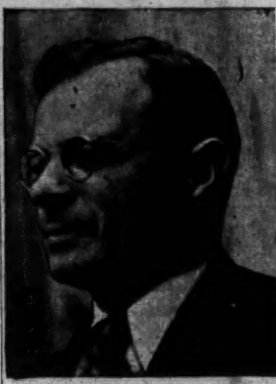
They shout that the issue in the primaries is "Communist control." Yet they know full well that in Queens, where the ALP leadership has been associated with the state ALP leadership, but where it has refused to copy their disruptive attacks against those they choose to call Communists, there is complete unity. This alone is evidence enough to prove that the so-called "Communists" are not interested in control.

They also know only too well that those whom they call "Communists" have time and again appealed for unity behind the President's victory program. They spurned these appeals allegedly on the grounds of differences in the interpretation of history. Actually, they spurned them because the controlling elements in the state ALP are sympathetic to Lewis and do not support the victory program.

They belatedly and for campaign purposes proclaim their devotion to a set of principles which they know the great mass of ALP-enrolled voters favors. But their newspapers, their chief leaders and many of their henchmen conduct bitter warfare against those very principles.

Such is the record of duplicity of the state leaders of the ALP. Some, like Dubinsky and Luigi Antonini, have perfected these odious practices through long years of usage in their own trade unions. They would foist them upon the entire labor movement.

It would be a calamity for the American Labor Party and a serious blow to the people of the nation and of the state, if they should succeed in retaining their hold on the ALP.



SIDNEY HILLMAN

## CIO Launches Political Drive In Midwest

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
CHICAGO, July 23.—Within clear view of the Chicago Tribune Tower, leaders of more than 2,000,000 midwestern workers met here at the call of the CIO Political Action Committee today and voiced their determination to defeat the enemies of the war effort on the home front.

The snowballing support for the CIO campaign was demonstrated by the unexpectedly large number of union representatives at the conference, held in the Hotel Sherman. "I had expected about 100 delegates, but there are at least 250," reported Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Talking with newsmen at the close of the morning session, Hillman said he was convinced that labor in the 11 midwestern states represented at the conference "was becoming aroused to the necessity of political organization."

The conference, held in executive session, produced "splendid and encouraging reports" Hillman added. He cited the fact that a change of two per cent in the number of votes cast in Illinois last year would have changed the results of the elections in the state.

### REGISTER VOTERS

"This means that we must make a greater effort at registering our members and getting them to vote," said Hillman.

A delegate from Indiana reported

(Continued on Page 6)

## Fascist Cop Back On His Old Beat

By Harry Raymond

Patrolman James L. Drew, charged with conspiring with Nazi agents and distributing pro-Nazi anti-Semitic literature, was back on the job yesterday in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn as a radio car patrolman.

But protests continued to pour in to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine condemning the action last week of Deputy Police Commissioner Michael A. Lyons or returning the cop to duty following a departmental trial.

Abraham Bernkopf, chairman of the Jewish Peoples Committee, sent a letter to Valentine protesting Drew's reinstatement. He had been suspended since last May. Bernkopf pointed out that at the Police Department trial Drew was shown to have used his home as a distributing center for anti-Semitic literature and that he consorted with convicted lawbreakers and seditionists, such as Joe McWilliams, Ralph Townsend, Charles Hudson and others.

### CRIMINAL ACT

The Bernkopf letter to the Police Commissioner concluded: "In time of war, anyone causing disunity within the country is committing a criminal act. Patrolman

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## Italian Meeting to Hear Marcantonio

The efforts of Luigi Antonini, the World-Telegram and the Hearst press to break up the rapidly growing unity of the Italian people back of the war failed with a resounding thud, yesterday's developments revealed.

All Italian American speakers invited to the Cooper Union rally Sunday, which will demonstrate Italian-American support of the Allied invasion of Sicily, have reaffirmed their intention of speaking at the meeting and supporting its aims, despite the unwarranted attacks made against the meeting and the sponsoring committee by irresponsible elements in the Italian-American community. It was announced yesterday by Michele Sala, member of the Sponsoring Committee.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio will speak at the Cooper Union Italian Rally Sunday afternoon, his office disclosed yesterday.

### ANSWER ANTONINI

Mr. Sala, speaking for the Sponsoring Committee, declared:

"Mr. Luigi Antonini and his cohorts have tried to question the legitimacy of our committee and the Cooper Union rally. But since when is Mr. Antonini supreme arbiter of what is legitimate or not in the Italian communities and organizations in America? Who has given him the power to grant or deny to Italian-Americans the right to express their solidarity with the Italian people in their struggles for liberation and their united support of the Allied invasion of Sicily?"

Mr. Sala also announced that the sponsoring committee met to make final preparations for the Sunday meeting at Cooper Union, 3:30 P. M., and to welcome the support of additional organizations and individuals to the meeting.

### LIST OF SPEAKERS

Speakers for the Cooper Union meeting are: Frank Bellanca, airplane manufacturer and engineer; Nino Caprano; Dr. Charles Fama, former member of the Board of Education, and chairman of the Medical Board New York City Retirement System; Richard Mazza, chairman of the Sponsoring Committee; Michele Sala, business manager of L'Unita del Popolo, and others.

Mr. Nino Caprano, manager of the Clothing Contractors Ass'n of New Jersey and Executive Secretary of the Greater New York Clothing Contractors Ass'n with offices at 100 Fifth Avenue, will be chairman of the Cooper Union rally.

Members of the Sponsoring Committee are: Richard Mazza, chairman; Ubaldo Cazzoli, chairman of the Victory Committee Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL; S. Ossi, chairman of the Needle Trade Victory Committee, AFL; Nino Caprano; Michele Sala; Clelia Venturi.

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## Some Questions for Lyons

By Sender Garlin

Eugene Lyons, whose book "The Red Decade" has become the manual of arms for the followers of the fascist demagogue, Gerald L. K. Smith, emits a piteous wail in the current issue of the New Leader, organ of the Social Democrats.

The anti-Soviet propagandist is the official designee of the Dubinsky-Rose clique in control of the American Labor Party for delegate to the ALP Judicial Convention as well as for member of the ALP county committee.

He complains that "for a number of days now I have figured as Number One Villain in the Daily Worker," and quotes from a letter he sent to the Friends of Democracy, in which he revealed his alleged discomfiture at the fact that the fascist Smith found "The Red Decade" such a useful instru-

ment in his propaganda campaign on behalf of American fascism.

### CAN LYONS ANSWER THESE?

Lyons protests that he is not responsible for the fact that Gauleiter Smith is selling his books at his meetings and through extensive circularization campaigns.

Here are a number of relevant questions which Lyons might answer, if he can:

1.—Is it not a fact that the Axis short-wave "reviewed" Lyons' book exuberantly shortly after its appearance and praised it as an effective weapon in the "anti-Komintern" campaign?

## Also Smashing On at Donets, Kuban Fronts

LONDON, July 23 (UP).—Soviet shock troops made gains of 2½ to 3½ miles in the Orel salient today against desperate German resistance and in a new and powerful drive to take Belgorod, 170 miles to the south, they thrust forward from 3½ to 5 miles. A Soviet special communique said tonight.

The special communique confirmed German reports that the Red Army is on the offensive on the Kuban front and if German reports of a big Red Army attack south of Leningrad are true, the Red Army is driving in six flaming battle areas over a 1,150 mile line.

Moscow dispatches said that the Red Army was within nine miles of Orel at points on the northeast and east and that north of Belgorod they had wiped out nearly all the garrisons the Germans made in their abortive July 5 offensive.

Germany started tonight an extensive radio campaign apparently intended to prepare its people for the loss of Orel. Broadcast after broadcast heard here emphasized the power of the Soviet drive and the alleged numerical superiority of the Red Army.

"Even if the Soviets captured Orel it would be only a major local success," radio Berlin said.

The British government buys out the bulk of Britain's foodstuffs and resells them at a loss to insure low prices to the consumer.

Should such a plan be woven into the stabilization pattern, it is considered unlikely the government would take actual possession of large amounts of foodstuffs. It would instead pay processors a specified price after directing them to pay producers a certain price, and would then resell to processors at a loss to guarantee a reduced price to consumers.

This program already operates on a limited scale in this country, as the government purchases the entire national crop of peanuts, wool and hemp.

It is believed such a plan would be closely linked with the companion program of so-called support prices by which the government assures farmers of a price sufficiently high to stimulate maximum production.

Mr. Roosevelt said today he agreed with labor leaders that food prices had not been cut back to Sept. 15, 1942, levels.

## 'Mission' to Be Shown in USSR

MOSCOW, July 23 (UP).—The film "Mission to Moscow," which thus far has been shown only twice to small private audiences is now being supplied with Russian subtitles for distribution in Russia. Soviet cineplex circles said today.

Work is proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily and the film will be shown throughout the country soon, informants said.

### DAY AND NIGHT ATTACKS

A broadcast by Berlin admitted breakthroughs at numerous places between Leningrad and the Kuban and though it was claimed that these breakthroughs had been "sealed," the broadcast added that at Orel the Germans were "withdrawing to new lines."

The Red Army is attacking night

(Continued on Page 6)

## Thousands of Italians Surrender to Yanks

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 23 (UP).—Armored American spearheads, splitting Sicily in two with a drive of 50 miles in 48 hours, have captured the capital of Palermo and thus ended organized resistance on four-fifths of the island, Allied dispatches said tonight.

Rolling up from the southeast and south, the Americans appeared in Palermo so abruptly Wednesday that the well-equipped Italian garrison gave up without firing a shot, official reports said. Formal occupation was delayed until 10 A. M. Thursday when regular U. S. army units arrived and reinforced the light-traveling mobile vanguard.

With the fall of Palermo, a city of 434,000 population and two fine harbors which in peace time handled 6,000,000 tons of shipping a year, the entire 2,000-square mile peninsula was cordoned off. The capture of such ports as Marsala and Trapani—already reported evacuated—was only a matter of hours and may already have been accomplished.

Tens of thousands of additional prisoners have been taken, most of them Italians. Booty piled up in large amounts, the Americans having counted over more than 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition alone.

Military quarters in London said between 60,000 and 70,000 Axis prisoners thus far had been captured, most of them by the Americans and another 80,000 were believed trapped.

Those enemy elements not trapped by the speed of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's American Seventh Army advance were reported fleeing in confusion to join their German partners at the Axis dead end on the Messina peninsula.

### 13-DAY DRIVE

The Americans had carried out their difficult assignment with smashing success, over-running more than half of Sicily in only 13 days to achieve a victory worthy of far more seasoned armies.

Reversing their holding force role in Tunisia, they beat off heavy German counter-attacks shortly after

(Continued on Page 4)

## Slav Partisans Take Bosnia Town

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, July 23.—The Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army has captured the town of Zvornik in eastern Bosnia, killing 400 enemy soldiers and wounding some 600 more, says the radio "Free Yugoslavia" in its July 21 broadcast.

The enemy garrison tried to escape across the Drina river into Serbia, but its retreat was cut off as partisan sappers blew up the bridge.

Large stores of ammunition were taken in Zvornik.

Heavy fighting continues all through the border regions of Bosnia, in central Bosnia, and in the Lika region further west.

The radio cites the areas of Ramonje-Vareh; Zvornik-Thapar; and Zavidovic-Zivinista as the scenes of the recent warfare.

One focal point of the partisans was the town of Tuzla where important salt-mine installations have been blown up.

A score of smaller towns in Central Bosnia, among them Boin and Siraci have been liberated after many months in enemy hands.

Units of the Peoples Army which come in for special mention in recent "Free Yugoslavia" broadcasts include the Second Croatian corps which is credited with killing some 2,253 soldiers and officers in the last six months.

This unit has concentrated on the railway line from Zagreb to Belgrade, a key communication line in eastern Yugoslavia, and has repeatedly interrupted it. In the last raid on this line, it was held up for 123 hours.

Thirteen locomotives were damaged, plus 152 cars, four armored trains. About 15 miles of track were torn up.

## Rome Military Center, Says FDR

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP).—President Roosevelt said today the bombing of Rome not only meant saving lives of Allied soldiers, but that it had to be done because the Axis deliberately made the Italian capital an important military center in defiance of repeated pleas that it be declared an open city.

He strongly reiterated that Fascists and German leaders should cease using for military purposes a city which he said is venerated all over the world.

He told a press conference he and other Allied leaders made every effort during the past year to have Rome declared an open city, which would have spared it of all military importance and spared it from Allied attack—but the fascists would not agree.

MILITARY CENTER  
Italian and German insistence on making the Eternal City a military center made it necessary for the Allies to bomb it to save the lives of American and British soldiers fighting in Sicily, Mr. Roosevelt said.

He declined to comment directly on a statement by Pope Pius XII lamenting the bombing, saying he had received no communication whatever from the Vatican. The Pope's statement was contained in a letter to the vicar general of Rome.

According to London, the demonstrations followed Gestapo raids throughout the capital against suspected violators of food regulations. Many of those protesting were said to have been arrested.

(Delayed dispatches from the United Press in Istanbul quoted reports reaching there that 40 deputies of the Bulgarian Parliament made anti-government speeches against unlimited cooperation with the Axis, but that after bitter debate on Wednesday voted a record outburst of \$70,000,000.)

## Demonstrations Break Out in Sofia

(By United Press)

Mass demonstrations against the Bulgarian government have occurred in the streets of Sofia during the past few days and regular army troops were called out to disperse the demonstrators, the British radio reported Friday in a broadcast recorded in New York by the United Press.

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Read the  
DAILY WORKER  
Every Day



## Around Mt. Etna

By a Veteran Commander

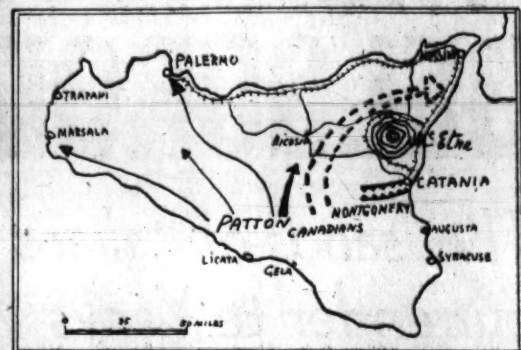
GENERAL PATTON'S left column, with an ease reminiscent of the Louisiana maneuvers, have rolled to the outskirts of Marsala (they are probably in that town now) and have occupied Palermo. Two entire Italian divisions have surrendered in corpore. It is quite clear that in the western part of Sicily enemy resistance was practically nil.

### On the Warfronts

Patton's right columns are moving on Nicosia which is the last central communication point the enemy has. It will probably be captured very soon.

Thus the remaining resistance centers around Mt. Etna as a sort of redoubt.

The following maneuver by Montgomery seems indicated: he will most probably continue pinning down the Axis forces south of Catania and will send a column



of Canadians with some of his own crack troops around Mt. Etna (broken arrow on the map) to cut the line between Messina and Catania, or to capture Messina itself. This would save him the difficult task of fighting through to Catania and of forcing a passage through the very narrow defile between Mt. Etna and the sea. Such a maneuver would be reminiscent somewhat of his flanking maneuver at the Mareth Line in Tunisia.

The situation in Sicily is such that it would be quite possible to begin the next stage of the assault on Europe without waiting for the outcome on the island.

The British Navy calmly steamed up to Crotone in southern Italy and blasted the coastal railroad. This was a corollary to the blasting of the Littorio yards in Rome and was designed to complete the isolation of southern Italy from the northern part.

Just a few words about the talk of declaring Rome an "open city." What does it mean? It means that the Littorio railroad yards would have had to be closed to traffic because they are the crux of Rome's military value. Thus Mussolini would have been expected simply to cut Italy in half by severing the main communication line. Declaring Rome "open" would be tantamount to declaring all Italy "open."

THE capture of the northern bastion of the Orel fortified area at Bolkhov is extremely important. Bolkhov was holding up the advance of the Red Army column which is five miles from the vital Bryansk-Orel railroad. Now the outer fortifications of Orel have been smashed (at Mtsensk and Bolkhov) and the way is clear to the inner fortifications.

In the southern sector the Germans are resisting fiercely because here they are defending the corridor of escape (or reinforcement) that is left to them. However, the Soviet troops are making steady progress.

On the southern flank of the front Soviet attacks on the Donetz and Miuss have not yet become a general offensive. For the present they pursue two objectives: pin down German reserves and prevent them from being shifted to Orel, and prepare good bridgeheads for a possible future offensive in the direction of the great bend of the Dnieper.

It is noteworthy that in the last ten days the Germans have lost at Orel more than 1,000 tanks, more than 1,500 guns, 900 planes, 50,000 killed and 6,000 prisoners (this does not include their losses at Belgorod and Kursk since they started their catastrophic offensive on July 5). This is war, my friends.

The war in the Pacific was featured by an American bombing raid against Surabaya, Java. This is probably the longest bombing raid in the war—2,400 miles round trip. This raid comes as a sort of "twin" to our raid on Paramushiro, at the other end of the Pacific arc.

## U.S. Tanks at Munda Gates, Bombers Batter Key Points

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, July 24, Saturday (UP).—Smoldering ruins along a 3,300 mile arc in the southwest Pacific today marked a trail of spreading Allied aerial destruction as tank-led American forces drove within machine-gun range of the strategic Japanese Munda airfield on New Georgia Island.

From Soerabaja, in the Netherlands East Indies, to Bougainville, northernmost of the Solomon Islands, fleets of bombers rased vital enemy installations, pinned down garrisons, and maintained a blockade that prevented the relief or reinforcement of American-invested strongpoints.

U. S. Navy heavy bomber formations, climbing a spectacular 1,200 mile flight, swooped down on a surprised enemy at Soerabaja, largest Japanese naval base between Singapore and Rabaul, blasting a big oil refinery, warehouses, and railway and dock facilities for an hour and ten minutes early Thursday.

While other Allied air units lashed the enemy over Selaru Island, in the Timor group, and over the Celebes, large formations of heavy and medium American bombers

supported Australian forces, besieging Komiatum, on New Guinea, and the American soldiers and marines advancing on Munda, and bombed three Japanese warships in Bougainville straits.

U. S. SHIPS SHELL

KISKA AGAIN

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP).—Heavy units of the U. S. fleet, probably battleships or large cruisers, have shelled Japanese positions on Kiska in a bombardment which may be the prelude to an American invasion of the enemy's last foothold in the Aleutians, it was disclosed today.

A navy communiqué said the attack by "U. S. heavy and light surface units" occurred Thursday afternoon and although the enemy returned the fire, none of the U. S. ships was damaged.

It was the first time the navy mentioned that heavy units of the fleet had participated in shelling of the fog-enveloped North Pacific isle, which had been attacked six times within a month by light units, believed light cruisers and destroyers. On some of those occasions, the enemy did not return fire.

## Hearst Rushes Reserves to Hitler

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

William Randolph Hearst—the snake that walks like a man—bared his fangs yesterday against our Soviet ally, using the occasion of the "Free Germany" declaration of the day before.

In a long editorialized news article datelined Washington, Hearst's correspondent charged that the "Free Germany" movement was a bid to turn Germany Communist, and a move for a separate peace by the U.S.S.R. Hearst's brass-check artist then went on to allege that the U.S.S.R. was planning to dominate both Europe and Asia.

Although the article cited no Washington authority whatsoever, it was written to give the impression that "authoritative quarters" were the basis of the correspondent's information.

The only sane reference in the entire piece was to a speculation that the U.S.S.R. was endeavoring through the "Free Germany" committee to undermine the German army and defeat Hitler from within.

### ANTI-SOVIET SCHEME

This latest assault on the U.S.S.R. is obviously part of a big anti-Soviet campaign which the Hearst press has gotten under way. The day before, an editorial

attacked the Soviet Union for its opposition to the so-called eastern European confederation under the auspices of the Polish government-in-exile.

An article in the Soviet periodical War and the Working Class had expressed opposition to this plan on the grounds that it was directed against the U.S.S.R., and was intended to isolate the U.S.S.R. from its natural and proper influence in shaping post-war Europe.

Hearst took up the cudgels for the Polish government's confederation scheme, broadly declared that such a scheme was a good idea and it wouldn't hurt to get Germany into it against Soviet Russia.

Well, what does all this amount to? The "Free Germany" committee is trying to win the war quickly by arousing an overthrow of the Hitler regime by the German people themselves.

Is Hearst opposed to that? Does he want a long war? Is he trying to save the Hitler regime from the vengeance of the common people of Europe?

Secondly, the "Free Germany" manifesto says nothing about a Soviet Germany. It specifically indicates a return to democracy in which all property rights, all religious rights of the people will be respected.

Is there anything specifically Soviet in that? Isn't

this a program on which all the United Nations can really unite? Or is Hearst actually afraid of the unity of the Allies, and is trying to do his miserable bit to split them?

### REACTIONARY SCHEME

The eastern European federation is a scheme of Polish reactionaries to isolate the U.S.S.R. from Europe. Every responsible government spokesman agrees that Russia must participate together with us in reconstructing Europe. Even Adolph Berle, Jr. denied recently that he was planning any "cordon sanitaire" against Russia.

But Hearst persists. Since Poland is not, and cannot possibly be strong enough to enforce such a "cordon sanitaire," Hearst obviously implies that Germany will. That could only be an imperialist Germany.

So Hearst would have us back where this war began — a German attack on the U.S.S.R. This is the logic of his argument. It reveals him as more interested in perpetuating an imperialist Germany—a menace to the United States—than really defeating Hitler.

This is not new for Hearst. But it is time that our government for its own sake did something to strangle this viper.

## The Great Battle of Yugoslavia-- Authority Gives First-Hand Account

By Velimir Vlahovich

Abridged from the new Soviet Magazine, THE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS (No. 3).

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW. — It is already two years and more that the territory of Yugoslavia has been enveloped in the flames of a liberation war against the Italo-German armies.

This war is costing the occupation army heavy losses both in manpower and military equipment and forcing the Hitlerite command to hold more than 30 divisions of Germans, Italians, Hungarians and Bulgarians in the country.

Military operations often develop into big battles with all arms of the service and big masses of troops participating.

The People's Liberation Army controls important communications on the Balkan peninsula as, for instance, the international line running to Istanbul and Salonika. Whereas today the Yugoslav railway lines do not play a paramount role, such will not be the case in the future, especially if the Allied armies land in the Balkans or Italy.

### THE EARTH SHOOK

The existence of military units inside of the so-called "European Fortress," units composed of Yugoslav patriots is a fact to which the German fascist occupation authorities cannot reconcile themselves, for they see in these military units of the Yugoslav people an enemy to be reckoned with and a real danger to their domination in Yugoslavia.

The fascist papers in Zagreb, Croatia among numerous dispatches describe the capture of the town of Slunj by Partisans on December 14 of last year, illustrating the military operations of the People's Liberation Army, as follows:

"On Saturday a heavy explosion suddenly shook the earth at 4:30 P. M. The first artillery grenade hurled by the Partisans exploded in the building of the country police prefecture. This explosion was followed by others in quick succession and it was as if the sky did split and the earth trembled. Partisans shelled Slunj from thirteen guns. Heavy and light machine-guns kept up an intensive fire. Partisan mortar went into action. Slunj was attacked from all sides by all types of arms."

These few lines are the best proof of the existence of an army which is not only filled with a fighting enthusiasm, but which also is well armed and equipped.

The weapons with which the People's Liberation Army and Partisan Units are fighting today are, as a rule, weapons captured from the enemy.

In July, 1942, alone the People's Liberation Army during offensive operations captured, according to incomplete data, twelve guns, thirty-seven mortars, two hundred and thirty machine guns, four thousand six-hundred rifles and more than a million rounds of ammunition.

In that same month some eleven thousand enemy soldiers and officers were killed and four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight of their number taken prisoner.

The commander of the People's Liberation Army and Partisan Units of Yugoslavia, Tito, is the most popular person not only among the armed fighters for freedom, but also among the widest sections of Yugoslavia's population. Even the fascist press appearing in Belgrade and Zagreb is compelled to admit this.

"To Partisans, Tito is an idol," writes Novo Hrvatska. "When he came to Slunj in a car and appeared among the Partisans, they looked upon this as the greatest event." This same paper states that "Tito enjoys great political influence among the Partisans."

### FROM ALL RANKS

The Supreme Staff of the People's Liberation Army has rallied around itself a large group of officers of the Yugoslav Army. There is Colonel Orlovic, member of the Supreme Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Perovic, Major Poljanec and Jolic, nine captains and ten lieutenants. Apart from this, many officers and reserve officers are commanders of platoons, companies,

Two days ago the news came from Cairo that the British government had sent military observers to work with the Yugoslav partisan armies. This was the first official recognition from Great Britain and the United States of the great work which the Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army is doing, to defeat the common enemy.

Readers of the Daily Worker have been following news of the partisans for almost a year. But we present today a rounded summary of what is happening in Yugoslavia, written by a leading Yugoslav journalist, and reprinted from the Soviet periodical, War and the Working Class.

liberation of the local population is needed for this."

The entire policy of the Italian occupationists was directed, with the silent approval of the German generals and the Gestapo, at the forming of their own vassal army with the aid of "Chetniks" who are acquainted with local conditions and who know every mountain path.

In this connection mention must be made of the role of General Draskovic — Chief of the Chetnik detachments and War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in London.

On December 5, 1941, the Belgrade fascist paper Novo Vreme was able to write that "Draskovic's men, conscious of their Serbian national duty, joined the government of General Nedich and his detachments."

In March, 1943, headquarters of the People's Liberation Army captured documents in which an agreement was shown between one of Mihailovich's assistants, Jevdovich, and the Italian General Roatta. The agreement was concluded September 29, 1942.

According to this agreement the Italian command pledged to supply Mihailovich's "Chetniks" with arms, provisions and money to pay salaries which "will be increased and equalled to the salary of Italian soldiers."

On February 5, 1943, Belgrade papers carried a dispatch of the German Information Bureau to the effect that local "Chetniks" were fighting together with German and Italian troops in big operations against Partisan units in Bosnia.

SHAMEFUL MISLEADER

In February, 1943, the English Journal, New Statesman and Nation, carried the following letter:

"For what reason have we decorated the brave General Mihailovich with numerous medals and neglected the role of the Croats and particularly the activity of the Partisans? This was not necessitated by military circumstances because the Partisans, at any rate, are better organized and conduct a more active struggle against the Axis powers than does Mihailovich. He destroys Partisans who could become our most valuable potential ally in these regions, which maybe will have to play a decisive role."

A month later on March 3rd the Zagreb fascist paper, Novo Hrvatska, reported: "The best detachments of Mihailovich have placed themselves at the disposal of the Croat State power." (That is, the Axis puppet government of the Croatian Quisling, Anton Pavelich.)

All these facts offer sufficient grounds to speak of a number of officers close to General Mihailovich directly collaborating with the German-Italian occupationists, along with whom Chetnik detachments are conducting a struggle against the People's Liberation Army.

This offers sufficient grounds to raise the question of the role in this shameful collaboration of General Mihailovich.

It was not for nothing that the Italian fascist paper Giornale d'Italia wrote in 1942 that "Partisan war must be answered with the same kind of war, but the col-

laboration of the local population is needed for this."

Two days ago the news came from Cairo that the British government had sent military observers to work with the Yugoslav partisan armies. This was the first official recognition from Great Britain and the United States of the great work which the Yugoslav Peoples Liberation Army is doing, to defeat the common enemy.

Readers of the Daily Worker have been following news of the partisans for almost a year. But we present today a rounded summary of what is happening in Yugoslavia, written by a leading Yugoslav journalist, and reprinted from the Soviet periodical, War and the Working Class.

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## Sicily Victories Bring Production Pledges in Britain

(By Allied Labor News)

LONDON, July 23 (AP).—British factory workers and miners have responded to the allied invasion of Sicily by pledging big increases in production. The executive board of the South Wales Miners Federation this week cabled Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth Army:

"We undertake to do all in our power to produce the coal required to sustain the new allied offensive."

Similar wires from coal pits all over the country have been sent to Gen. Montgomery and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander-in-Chief.

Appealing to miners and employers to increase coal output, the executive board of the Durham Miners Federation has distributed a poster to all colliers bearing the slogan: "The fighting front looks to the home front. We know you will not fail."

Members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union employed in the big Napier Aircraft Works have launched a "Sicily Production Week," with a target of 30 per cent above present output.

Their example is being followed by many other AEU branches.

## Giraud Says Translation of Speech Wrong

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

General Henri Giraud, co-president of the French Committee of National Liberation, held a press conference in London Thursday, just prior to his departure for Algiers in which he attempted to correct some bad impressions caused by his references to Nazism in Ottawa last week.

Giraud had been quoted as saying in Ottawa on July 16 that "not all is bad in the National Socialist system... some of its accomplishments have been magnificent." In London a few days ago, he was also quoted as saying that Nazi morale would not crack because the Hitlerites had given the German people definite "social satisfactions."

It appeared yesterday that the general had been misquoted. The false impression was caused by bad translation. Giraud meant to imply, according to London dispatches, that many Germans were under illusions that their system had given them satisfaction and could therefore be expected to fight hard for Hitler.

But in making his explanation yesterday, Giraud again referred to working-class housing in Berlin, and again gave the impression that in his opinion they were a great advance over the past.

### MUCH CONFUSION

It was clear from the entire episode that the general has many confusions and badly-formed views about Nazism.

His value as a leader of French resistance is not to be judged by his ideological clarity, but by the fact that he represents that whole section of French military men who until recently sided with Marshal Petain, and shared the Vichy illusions about Hitler's Germany.

Giraud obviously desires the victory of France, and his trip to plead for a greater arms supply from this country is surely in the interests of France.

His importance lies precisely in the fact that he represents the integration of the Vichy regime, especially in its military cadres, which was brought about by the landing in North Africa, and the German occupation of all France.

He obviously is not, and no longer pretends to be, representative of the broad French masses, whose conception of fascism is much clearer and definite.

As his trip has shown, the real leadership of the French Committee lies among the Gaullists, and among those former Giraudists who are much closer to the heart of French resistance.

## Bomber Mascot



Here's "Jinx," mascot of a heavy bomber crew training at the U. S. Air Force base near Dalhart, Texas, posing in the overhang of a bomber pilot. She's been on many high altitude flights.

## Hungarian Peasants Told: Give Up Crop

ISTANBUL, July 22 (ICN).

The Hungarian authorities are preparing a new campaign to deprive the peasants of all their surplus in order to deliver grain to Germany.

The Minister of Supplies has called on the Hungarian people, including the peasantry, to "deprive themselves of necessities and meekly reconcile themselves to privations."

Nevertheless, the Chairman of the Hungarian Agricultural Chamber, Hedervary, himself expressed doubt at the last session of the Chamber as to the ability of the Government to obtain agricultural produce on the "scale provided by the new system."

The Hungarian villages are the daily scene of mass roundups and numerous arrests, because the Hungarian peasants, who do not wish to give up their products for shipments to Germany, continue to hide them from the authorities.

## Italy Gives Up Rights In Shanghai to Japan

(By United Press)

A German broadcast recorded by the United Press in New York said Friday that Italy had surrendered her rights in the International Settlement in Shanghai to the Japanese sponsored Nanking Government of China. The Vichy government recently surrendered the French concession in Shanghai to Nanking.

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## Wonder What Hungarian Communique Said of That?

MOSCOW, July 23 (ICN).—The story of how a Hungarian detachment by mistake killed or disabled the German soldiers holding a village in Chernogor region has been disclosed.

It happened in this way: Guerrilla scouts penetrated the village and made a surprise attack on the German garrison, and the Hungarians stationed in another village nearby heard the firing. Quickly the Hungarians dispatched a force of 300 soldiers to settle things in the village.

The guerrillas withdrew unnoticed just before the Hungarians arrived, and the latter battled for three hours against what they supposed was a guerrilla band that had seized the village.

Finally, when the broke into the village, they found 35 dead Germans and 70 others badly wounded.



# Italian Underground Calls on People to Rise

## Leaflets Arriving in U. S. Reveal Hatred for Nazis

### Rent Control Aid to Honest Landlords

Seething hatred of the Italian farmers and soldiers for the alliance with Germany is shown by two leaflets, distributed in a number of Italian cities earlier in the year by secret organizations of the Italian underground.

The leaflets are published in the current issue of the Italian-American newspaper L'Unita del Popolo, and are known to be in the possession of the OWI, which for some reason, has failed to give them a wide circulation.

One of them, an appeal to Italian farmers not to surrender their cattle to the government, comes from an organization known as the "Red Wolves of Tuscany," a section of the Italian Anti-Fascist League. It was widely distributed in Florence, Arezzo, Siena and Pisa.

The other is issued by the Central Action Committee of an underground group called "L'Ora E' Suonata," "The Hour Has Struck." It relates the experiences of Italian soldiers on the eastern front, and their mistreatment by the Nazis. The leaflet was seen in Milan, Paris, and Como in northern Italy.

The Red Wolves of Tuscany appeal follows:

### Fight Requisitions

"Artisans! Peasants!

"The Fascist government has decreed that we must register all our cattle by July 20th. The aim of such a decree is obvious—the government wants to know how many oxen, pigs, sheep and horses it can lay its hands on to send to Germany at the opportune moment.

"The Nazis have already made plans to seize our freight trains. We have verified this report. Now they wish to load them with our cattle, and our government, subservient as usual, gives its consent.

"Naturally, we will not receive a single cent in payment for our goods.

"The Fascists have led us into this senseless war; now they wish to rob us of everything we possess.

"What can we do in this drastic situation? A great deal!

"First of all we must refuse to declare our cattle. The civil and military police are too busy at present to enforce the decree. If the civil or the military police arrive to claim what rightfully belongs to us, let us act dumb, let us pretend that we don't understand anything they say, let us confuse them with nonsensical stories.

"Something else we can do. We can hide our cattle in the woods and other suitable places. If it's necessary, we can slaughter the oxen and the pigs before giving them to the Germans. It's better to eat them ourselves than to allow our enemies to gorge themselves at our expense.

"If we wish to have something to eat next winter, it is necessary to prevent the accursed Germans from carrying out the requisition of our cattle ordered by the government.

"Let us help ourselves and God will help us!

—The Red Wolves, Tuscan Section of the Anti-Fascist League.

Here is the L'Ora E' Suonata leaflet:

### Soldiers Appeal

"People of Milan, listen to what Italian soldiers who have returned from Russia have to tell you.

"These Italian soldiers are the miserable remnants of General Garibaldi's Army. Mussolini sent them to fight the Russians, 5,000 kilometers away from their homes, armed only with guns and hand grenades. The Russians were well equipped with machine guns, and flame throwers, and had at their disposal numerous armored trucks weighing 77 tons.

"The inevitable happened. The insufficient equipment and the failure of the promised arrival of two Nazi tank divisions forced our soldiers to retreat.

"The retreat soon became a disorderly rout because of the treachery of the Germans.

"A confused flight ensued which ended in catastrophe. Half of our soldiers fell along the way, either dead or wounded.

"The Germans not only abandoned their sector on the front, but they violently seized all the means of transportation and fled after having set fire to needed supplies of food and gasoline.

"The Italian soldiers were horrified at the sight of Germans seizing their ambulances and flinging their wounded comrades out on the street. They saw the Nazis fire against Italian soldiers who tried to climb on the trucks. They saw them cut the hands off of their comrades who clung to the trucks and fling them back by the use of bayonets.

"A 'carabiniere' [member of the civilian police force], cursing the Germans, showed his mutilated arm as soon as he had crossed the Brenner Pass!

"All these Nazi atrocities may be confirmed by Preti, the consul-general of the military police, and the commander of the Black Shirts on the Russian front.

"Another witness is the commander of the heroic Alpine troops, General Nasi, who ordered his men to shoot every German who tried to lay his hands on the Italian transports.

"The wounded men who lie in the hospital of Baggio have only one desire: to regain their health and the necessary strength to fight the Germans.

"As one Italian soldier said to his comrade: It is better to be a prisoner in Russia than an ally of the Nazis.

"People of Milan, judge for yourselves and do not forget. Our first duty is to consider the Germans as our enemies, as mercenary soldiers interested only in their 70 lire a day. It is our duty to treat them with indifference, to look upon them with intense distrust.

"This patriotic appeal is directed especially to the owners and clerks of stores, and above all to the women employed in commercial enterprises where every day and every hour, the harsh, disdainful Germans go with their sacks to remove the last crumbs from our already empty larders.

"Long live Italy! Long live a constitutional assembly!

—Down with Fascism! Down with the war!

—Central Action Committee of L'Ora E' Suonata.

"[The Hour Has Struck.]"

\* This Garibaldi had nothing to do with the Giuseppe Garibaldi family.

## Catholic Papers Approve Bombing of Rome; Agree It Is Necessary for Defeat of Fascists

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23 (UP).—

The Catholic Light, official publication of the Scranton Catholic Diocese, today defended the bombing of Rome by the Allies, with the comment that "destruction of a few churches or other religious objects is little enough to pay" if the bombing brings the war to a speedier finish.

An editorial pointed out that Mussolini had been warned several times that Rome might be bombed and he ignored such warnings.

"Now Mussolini and Rome must pay the price," the editorial said. "War is war, and if war can be brought to a finish sooner by destroying the capital of the Italian nation, the destruction of a few churches or other religious objects is little enough to pay."

PITTSBURGH, July 23 (UP).—Mussolini and Hitler must be held accountable for the necessity of bombing Rome, the Pittsburgh Catholic, official organ of the Pittsburgh Diocese, said today.

Had he wished, Mussolini could have saved Rome from bombing by declaring it an open city "and by keeping military objectives out of it," John B. Collins, editor, said.

"But instead he has sought to take advantage of the reverence in which the city is held. He has planted barracks near the Vatican and war plants close to churches. He is using Rome as a railroad center for sending Nazi troops to fight our army."

### TEXAS BISHOP

A member of the Papal court yesterday praised the action of the Allied forces in bombing vital military objectives in Rome. At the same time the weekly Catholic publication, Commonweal, declared that a Catholic "to precisely the extent of his faith is strong and informed will make no distinction between the bombing of Rome and that of the most miserable Calabrian village, that of the industrial city in the Ruhr, that of the English town."

The member of the Papal court who lauded the Rome raid was the Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, presiding bishop of the North Texas Catholic Diocese.

Deplored Mussolini's failure to declare Rome an open city, Bishop Lynch said:

"He left our air force no alternative. There was nothing to do but destroy the military installations that were contributing to the Axis war effort."

### "COMMONWEAL" VIEW

The Commonweal viewpoint is expressed in an editorial to appear in its forthcoming issue. In it the publication says:

"The announcements, and the President's message to the Pope, have a look of saying we are going to be careful this time, we are going to take tremendous technical precautions about Rome because we realize what Catholics think about Rome."

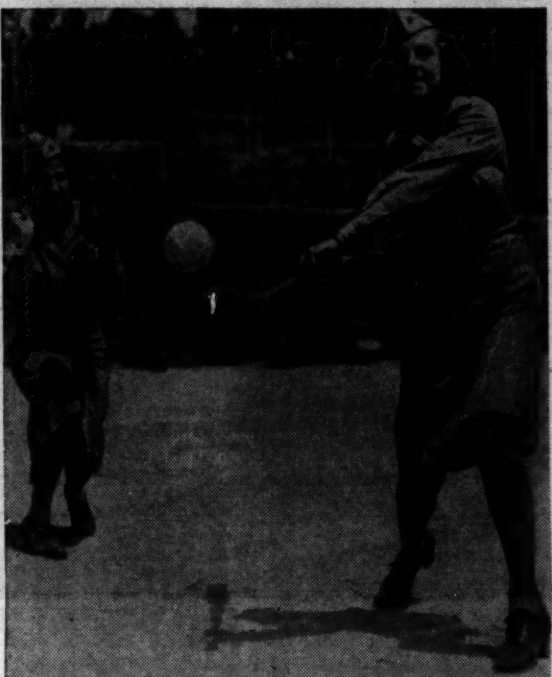
"The announcements embarrass Catholics because they make it look as if Catholics would accept any-

thing so long as certain buildings in a certain city were respected. They make it look as if Catholics could be counted on to be silent when civilians accidentally die as a result of bombing when these civilians were Germans, Japanese, Frenchmen in occupied France, Italians in Naples, in Genoa, but could not be counted on to be silent when these civilians were Italians in Rome."

"They make it look as if Catholics thought there must be one justice for Rome and another justice for all other cities in the world. They make it look as if Catholics were serious about the war, convinced as to the need of winning the war, but that for them there was a zone where the war could not be fought."

"For Catholics there is indeed such a zone into which no hatred, no violence, no destruction can intrude; it is the zone of their faith, but that zone is not marked out, not bounded by any walls. That zone is not the city of Rome."

## Our Guess Is She Missed It



Private Hazel Kirk, of Weehawken, N. J., takes a hefty swing at a ball during a practice session of a WAC North African Softball League team. Ella Marcus, of Detroit, is the catcher.

## Lawyers Urge City Step Up Child Care

New York City's failure to provide care for many thousands of children whose mothers must work is "a serious threat to the war effort," the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild stated in a resolution made public yesterday. The resolution, adopted at the Guild's Hotel Roosevelt meeting July 21, called on the Mayor, the Board of Estimate and all other officials concerned with the problem to "make available sufficient funds for the establishment of all necessary child care centers for children of working mothers, and establish such facilities with the aid of either or both state and federal funds."

Only about 4,000 children in the city are receiving care, the resolution pointed out, and of these only about 800 are provided for in the city's present program. The city, it charged, has failed to contribute a large enough share to obtain needed state aid from the \$250,000 fund set aside by the State Legislature for the purpose. At the same time, the city has received no Lanham Act funds from the Federal Government because of an administration ruling that this is not a "war impact area."

The resolution continued. It called upon the President to modify this regulation, "inasmuch as it is obvious that the need arises out of the necessity for mothers to work because of the impact of the war upon industry and the consequent shortage of labor." In a second resolution, the Guild called upon Governor Thomas A. Dewey and the State War Council to cut through present red tape and restrictions which have thus far kept the lion's share of the state's \$2,500,000 child care funds idle in Albany. Present regulations make communities receiving federal Lanham Act funds ineligible for the State funds. "This has resulted," the Guild resolution pointed out, "in failure in many communities in the State to provide these facilities... and in utilization of State funds only to a very limited extent."

## Pointers on Points

WAR RATION BOOK 3—If you failed to apply by mail for the forthcoming ration book, apply in person at your local rationing board on or after Aug. 1.

RED STAMP RATIONING—P, Q, R, and S red coupons in War Ration Book 2, covering meats, butter, fats, canned milk and cheese, remain valid throughout July.

BLUE STAMP RATIONING—N, P and Q blue stamps in War Ration Book 2, covering processed foods and dried beans, etc., are valid through Aug. 7.

SHOES—No. 18 coupon in War Ration Book 1, good for one pair, through Oct. 31.

COFFEE—Coupon No. 22 valid until Aug. 11.

SUGAR—Coupon No. 13, in War Ration Book 1, good for five pounds of sugar through Aug. 15. Five pounds for season's home canning is available at stores on Coupons 15 and 16.

### Gifts—That Are Different!

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## CDVO Calls Negro-White Unity Rally Tomorrow

What is reported to be the first Negro-white unity rally in the United States called by the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office will be held at Poe Park, Grand Concourse, north of Fordham Road, at 2 P.M. Sunday, when prominent community leaders and artists will join the people in pledging to work for racial and national unity.

Plans for the rally grew out of a meeting at the home of Jean Muir, motion picture star, 51 W. 80th St., two weeks ago, where Mayor F. H. LaGuardia led in the signing of a "Pledge of Unity" and where a "Pledge of Unity Committee" was set up. It is this committee which laid the groundwork for Sunday's rally.

The Pledge of Unity, signed by some of the most prominent persons in the City of New York, read: "We, the citizens of New York, say it can't happen here, but we want to make sure: Moved by a deep sense of anguish and horror that in the midst of a war being fought for democracy there should be manifestations of racial hatred and violence against Americans of any race, color or creed, we pledge:

"1. That we shall not be moved by mob action against any fellow citizen;

"2. That we shall not listen to nor repeat any rumors designed to divide us among ourselves;

"3. That we shall at all times live up to the spirit of our American citizenship and do what is in our power to forward mutual understanding and friendliness among all the various groups which make up our city and our America."

This pledge is supported and has been signed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

Signatures followed. Frederick Stephens, co-chairman of the Bronx CDVO, will be chairman of the rally. Speakers will include Dr. James Waterman Wise, the Rev. Edler Hawkins, Miss Muir, Maurice Hindus, author; W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues," and Herbert Chenko, CDVO.

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Honest landlords have nothing to fear from rent control, the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild said yesterday in a call for immediate rent freezing in New York City.

It has been amply demonstrated, says the lawyers body that in every rent controlled area landlords are generally earning larger net profits than before the introduction of federal control.

This is due to continuous full renting, decreases in essential tenants' services now tolerated by OPA, and fair adjustments of rents awarded by OPA on landlords' petitions.

Under federal regulations, "the landlord who is satisfied to continue making a reasonable profit has nothing to fear from OPA," says the statement by Samuel Rosenwein, executive secretary. The landlord is not burdened with extra record-keeping either, the lawyers point out.

Asserting that voluntary rent control has broken down in New York City, the Guild declares, "We must hold the line on rents, the only cost of living commodity not presently regulated in this area."

As far back as October, 1942, the National Lawyers Guild recommended the desirability and necessity of officially placing New York under rent control.

OPA itself had found, according to the statement that voluntary policing was ineffective in the 370 areas now under control in this country, Hawaii and Alaska after a reasonable trial period and was finally obliged to place formal restrictions on rent gougers and evictions in those areas.

It is not enough, merely to condemn gougers, it is imperative "that the offenders be stopped immediately by the power of federal law, so that there may be a prompt hold-down rather than a future cut-back."

Real estate interests who recognize that increased rentals will become a wedge in the attack on price ceilings are called up to courageously join in urging OPA for a rent freeze, according to the Guild. Referring to the statement of Joseph Platzker, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement, that substantially

all the habitable vacancies are in about 15 per cent of the housing structures, the Guild remarks that "particularly hard hit are the tenants of the middle-income groups, paying monthly rents between \$40 to \$60."

"In this category are also many professional persons who have been seriously squeezed by rising costs and stationary income."

Commenting on the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey made on New York City rents, the Guild points out that the survey completed in June will not accurately "reflect conditions now prevalent and which are developing at an alarming rate."

Most rent increases were registered since July 1 and affect new leases which are to commence in the fall. The results of the study have not yet been published but it is felt that most attempts to increase rents and evict tenants were "made since then (July 1) and are not reflected in the BLS survey."

## KEYNOTE'S

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YOUR \$12 DOMESTIC RUG CLEANED, STORED, DEMOTED \$3.24. FREE STORAGE TO SEPT. 15. Colonial Carpet. 1801 Webster Avenue. Call JEROME 7-2228.

### Pointers on Points

WAR RATION BOOK 3—If you failed to apply by mail for the forthcoming ration book, apply in person at your local rationing board on or after Aug. 1.

### Electrolysis

UGLY HAIR REMOVED FOREVER. By a foremost expert. Electrolysis recommended by leading physicians—strict sterility and hygiene by Registered Nurse. Perfect results guaranteed. Safe privacy. Men also treated. BELLA GALESKY, R.N. 115 Fifth Avenue. Room 708. Tel. GR. 7-6040.

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## 2000 Greet Feffer And Michoels at Pittsburgh Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Two thousand people representing all shades of opinion of Pittsburgh Jewry rose to their feet in Carnegie Music Hall Thursday night and gave a rousing welcome to the Soviet Jewish delegation. Speaking on behalf of the Jews of Pittsburgh, Rabbi A. M. Ashinsky, who was active at the first World Zionist Congress in Basle in 1897 and is now the national vice president of Mizrachi, turned to face the delegates directly and said: "We welcome you, dear brothers, and through you we welcome the Jews of that country. Tonight the entire Jewish community shares with you and through you with our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union in the common effort against our common enemy. It is only the unity of these two great Jewish groups—the Soviet and American—which together with our brethren in Palestine will enable us to make every possible sacrifice for a quick victory and for a peace that will rehabilitate our national aspirations for freedom of our people, and for the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine."

In the same spirit the other speakers paid tribute to the Soviet Union and the Jews of that country: Louis Caplan, chairman of the reception committee and active in Jewish community life; Edward O. Tabor, chairman of the Pittsburgh Committee for the United Nations; Louis Hoffman, Grand Master of Brith Abraham; and B. Z. Goldberg, of the New York Jewish Day.

The speeches of Michoels and Feffer inspired the enthusiastic audience to cheer the plea for unity of the Jews in America and the Soviet Union in their common effort to destroy fascism. Time and again the audience gave spirited applause to the stirring remarks of Michoels and Feffer.

Preceding the meeting, two hundred leading representatives of the Jewish and non-Jewish community paid tribute to the delegates at a luncheon. Speaking on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Mayor Cornelius D. Scully told that he had become convinced of the greatness of Russia two decades ago. He described how the Soviet Union had always fought for the interests of the common man, and that today the Soviet Union together with the other United Nations is fighting on the battlefield to preserve and extend the rights of the common man as well described in Vice President Wallace's speech.

On Thursday morning the Mayor extended a warm reception to the delegates at his City Hall office.

## Three Soviet Students Honored



Three charming Soviet students at Columbia University, here on a scholarship, were tendered a reception at the American-Soviet War Exhibit in the Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center, the other day by the locals of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. Reading from left to right are Nina Efremova, Lewis Merrill, president, UOPWA, Irene Kuritzina, Ada Trenova. —Daily Worker Photo

## Soviet Girl Students Feted by Office Union

By David Platt

Three fine-looking Soviet girl students at Columbia University—Irene Kuritzina, Nina Efremova and Ada Trenova—were the guests of honor at an informal reception of the New York locals of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, held Thursday night against the dramatic background of the American-Soviet War Exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center.

All three girls—they look remarkably like the average American girl—are studying English stenography, typing, American and English literature at Columbia, preparatory to entering the diplomatic service. Ada, spokesman for the group, made a short speech in perfect English which thrilled the audience. Later on they were all bombarded with questions. How do you like New York? Fine. How did you come to America? On a scholarship. What movies do you like? "A soul rich enough to grow dreams of a future greater even than the past... a land big enough to weld one nation from many nationalities." So read one of the

posters on exhibit against which Lewis Merrill, national president of the office workers' union, paid his respects to Ada, Irene and Nina and through them to all Soviet womanhood.

The hard-working secretaries of some of New York's outstanding labor and civic leaders were present to greet the students. Among those introduced were Margaret Haller, secretary to National Maritime Union president Joseph Curran; Gertrude Edwards, Secretary to social arbiter and columnist Elsa Maxwell; Esther Newman, Secretary to Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers' Union; Joseph Ford, Secretary to New York City Councilman, Adam Clayton Powell.

Joyce and Una Mulzac, charming daughters of Captain Mulzac of the good ship Booker T. Washington, were photographed with the three young students just a few feet away from a dramatic poster that showed clearly what the Soviet Union had lost to the Nazis in terms of our own country: the whole industrial east, three-fifths of our population, one-fifth of our land, 21 out of 48 states.

## Clark Is Given French Award

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 23 (UP).—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth American Army, whose intrepid secret journey to French North Africa opened the way last November to the quick and successful Allied landings, has been made a commander of the French Legion of Honor, it was announced today.

As a tribute to his services in France, Brig. Gen. Beaulieu of the French Army conferred the honor on Clark at a ceremony in a French camp yesterday.

Clark, then a Major General, went by submarine to North Africa for a rendezvous with the French from whom he obtained plans of military installations, troop dispositions, and assurances that airfields outside Algiers would be delivered to the U. S. Air Force as soon as the landings began.

## Argentina Sells Wheat For Fuel in Coal Crisis

BUENOS AIRES, July 23 (UP).—A government decree last night authorized the sale of 2,000,000 tons of wheat between now and Dec. 31 to be used for fuel instead of coal. The decree also authorized the sale of 150,000 tons of wheat for forage.

## Transit Strike On One of L. A. Key Roads Ends

LOS ANGELES, July 23 (UP).—Street car and bus service on one of the Los Angeles area's two principal transportation lines, was returning to normal today after a 24-hour work stoppage, but operators on the other system set a strike for 2 A. M. Sunday.

Employees of the affiliated Los Angeles Railway and Los Angeles Motor Coach companies ended their token one-day work stoppage at 9 A. M.

More than 2,600 trolley and motor coach operators of the Pacific Electric Railway System scheduled their strike Sunday to protest the ruling of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson slashing wage increases from the 15 cents an hour agreed to by employers and a Railway Emergency Board to three cents.

The strike would halt service on the Harbor Belt line, conducted jointly by the P. E. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific and handling 55 per cent of the freight in war-busy Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor.

International officers of the Brotherhood in Cleveland were not given advance notice of the strike action. The union joined with other labor leaders recently in an anti-strike pledge to President Roosevelt.

The national WLB Wednesday rejected pay increases for Los Angeles railway and coach employees on grounds they already had received previous raises equaling or exceeding the board's little steel formula.

## RUBBER STRIKE CONTINUES

AKRON, O., July 23 (UP).—Strikers at the General Tire and Rubber Co. refused to return to work today despite the Regional War Labor Board's warning that their case would not be considered until production is resumed.

Leaders of the United Rubber Workers, CIO said the strike was unauthorized.

The strike started Wednesday among 400 workers in the tire division in protest over the discharge of one worker.

## GARBAGE COLLECTORS

DETROIT, July 23 (UP).—Garbage collection and street repair service were virtually halted today as 2,450 hourly-paid employees of the Public Works Department walked out to protest the failure of the Common Council to approve wage increases.

## The Ups and Downs Of the Blood Bank

By Oakley Johnson

Two blood donors in New York have given blood to the American Red Cross 14 times each, it was said yesterday at the organization's headquarters at 2 East 37th St.

One's a man, they said, and one's a woman.

Men and women seem to be just about breaking even on the blood donors' front, they added, blood donors here being nearly evenly divided between the sexes.

At first, it seems, the blood donors were mostly women, but later on the men got going too, and caught up.

One thing that helped bring up the men's side was the fact that many soldiers and sailors, acting individually, began giving blood, too, when in town on furlough or at other convenient times.

It's as though they were impatient to get across and get fighting on a Second Front somewhere, and chafed at the delay. "Get ready to crack, Hitler, for here I come," they were thinking. "Part of me, anyway."

Of course the WACS, WAVES, WAAPS, SPARS, and Marines are all doing it, too, I understand, which keeps up the women's end.

I found out about it yesterday when I went over to give my third pint of blood. First thing I heard was a fellow who had been on the cot next to me, and we sat at the same table afterward to drink broth and eat crackers. He'd given blood nine times, he said.

I thought that must be the record—until I made some inquiries in the inner office.

The total number of blood donors in New York is approximately 345,000, they added, including many repeaters.

Some of these people keep going again and again, like a repeating rifle. Machine gun blood donors, so to speak.

But at the American Red Cross headquarters, some concern was expressed at the easy complacency of quite a number of people.

When the news is good, they think the war is over, and so they stop coming in to give blood, they pointed out. As a matter of fact, they hinted, now is the time when more casualties might be expected, with further invasions on the program.

## Palermo Fall Splits Sicily, Foe Flees East

(Continued from Page 1)

er their landings on the southeast coast, then went on to conquer vast areas while the Canadians and British pinned down major German strength on the east coast around Catania.

The final spur to Palermo carried the Americans from Selacina on the south coast across the entire 50-mile girth of western Sicily in two days.

Discounting the admittedly spirited opposition once they had secured their bridgeheads, the Americans had performed outstanding feats of logistics in keeping their supplies rolling along in step with the rapid advance.

There remained the tough knot of German resistance on the northeast fifth of the island as a buffer to Europe, but the American conquests soon would release powerful allied forces for the final assault in Sicily.

## ALLIED PLANES RAID MAINLAND

A L L I E D HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 23 (UP).—Allied air forces hammered Italy, Sicily and Sardinia yesterday, concentrating the weight of their punishing attacks against the mainland rail centers of Salerno, 26 miles southwest of Naples, and Poggia, 70 miles across the Italian boot.

Heavy and medium bombers, fighters and fighter-bombers spread out over Italy and its islands, smashing at transportation lines and airfields and sustaining the relentless allied air offensive.

Martin (B-30) Lightnings, blasted the rail yards and bridge at Salerno, scoring numerous hits on the important track installations there. B-17 Flying Fortresses, making their mission unscathed, dropped ton after ton of high explosives on the key freight yards at Poggia, an important rail and air center 20 miles inland from the Adriatic. The Fortresses' bombs exploded either a large ammunition dump or a train heavily laden with munitions. Direct hits also were scored on an industrial plant and a grain silo near a military barracks area.

Several enemy fighters were sighted, but the husky firepower of the rugged four-engineered sky giants kept them beyond challenging range.

Another heavy attack was made against the freight yards at Battipaglia, 15 miles south of Salerno by B-25 Billy Mitchells escorted by Lightnings. Hits were scored on railroad cars, junction points and administration buildings. Five or six Messerschmitt-109's attacked the raiders and the Lightnings quickly downed two of them, the remainder fleeing.

## Some Questions for Eugene Lyons

(Continued from Page 1)

even interested in recommending books by Prof. George S. Counts, chairman of the right wing American Labor Party, which has just designated the author of "The Red Decade" for two offices.

Ironically enough, Counts, chairman of the political organization which is sponsoring Lyons for delegate to the Judicial Convention of the A.L.P. and member of its county committee, is himself the target for attack in "The Red Decade."

Counts is either assassinated or referred to disparagingly five times in Lyons' book on pp. 94, 107, 124, 133 and 154.

On one occasion Lyons sneers at Prof. Counts and says he was one of those who "flocked to study the new Russian education and wrote high-pitched volumes on its beauties."

At another point, in his chapter, "The Liberals Invert a Utopia," Lyons writes that Counts "produced a eulogy of his largely subjective Russia."

Elsewhere in his Red-baiting tract, Lyons inveighs against Counts for a favorable review in the New York Herald Tribune of Sidney and Beatrice Webb's monu-

mental study, "Soviet Communism: A New Civilization."

The truth is that Gerald L. K. Smith finds "The Red Decade" useful for mobilization of fascist sentiment in the U. S. not merely because it is anti-Soviet and anti-Communist, but because it is an attack on thousands of individuals who have ever expressed a progressive and liberal thought and who have ever displayed a generous impulse.

"The Red Decade" attacks—among others—Prof. Robert M. La Follette and William E. Dodd, Jr. (recently defended by President Roosevelt); the late James Addams, founder of the famous Hull House in Chicago, who is described as a "liberal innocent"; Jay Allen and Vincent Sheean, foreign correspondents, for their dispatches on Spain; Freda Kirchway, publisher of The Nation; the late Lincoln Steffens, Leland Stowe, Paul Robeson, Col. Raymond Robins and hundreds of others.

Lyons' "Red Decade" was not burned in the Nazi bonfires, and is not likely to be. It is too useful a book for the Axis. At least Gerald L. K. Smith thinks so.



NEVER before had she felt so uplifted. She declaimed a speech from *The Sheep-Spring*. When she came to the end she was greeted with a storm of applause. Shouts resounded above the clapping: they were the shouts of the people of Puente Ovejuna, who were being led to victory not by her, the poor actress Jeannette, but by the heroine of Andalusia. Jeannet ran up to the foot of the stage and shouted: "Let's go!"

He didn't know what had made him call out, or why; he was only answering Jeannette's eyes. She smiled quietly, tired and happy. Pierre went up to her and took her by the hand.

"You recited beautifully," he said. "What a good thing you came! You see how they understand you. This isn't a theatre audience. You people are alive. It's a pity Lucien didn't come. Is he busy?"

"I don't know. I don't see him now. We've separated."

For a moment Jeannette felt sad. She remembered her loneliness, the little untidy room in the hotel into which she had recently moved, the quiet of the radio studio and the banal words of the advertisements. Suddenly a chorus rang out. The workers were singing *It's the Young Guard*. Thousands of arms were raised like the straining branches of a forest or the masts in a harbor. Carried

thinking that it was Jeannette. He saw her eyes in the dark and stupidly repeated over and over again: "It's not my fault," as though the ghost of Jeannette were reproaching him with something. He was convinced that Jeannette was living with Andre, and he hated the dull-witted painter. His decision to go away came to him in a flash and seemed like salvation. At one stroke he would rid himself of a dead love, the tiresome people of the Maison de Culture and his creditors.

However, to go abroad he would need money—a lot of money. He decided to try his luck. This time he was not banking on cards, but on the condescension of his father. He carefully thought over the best way to touch his father's heart, but when it came to the point, he fought everything and gave free vent to his feelings.

"You know you crouch over your money like a dog with a bone," he said.

Tessa looked at him with his little birdlike eyes and said nothing.

"I want to go away," Lucien said. "There's nothing for me to do here. Maybe I'll get fixed up in America. But I need money for that, fifty thousand francs at least."

Tessa yawned. "Let's go to Maxim's," he said suddenly. They found themselves in a regular flower-garden of women: pretty faces, cool bodies, elegant evening dresses, expensive perfumes. Tessa took a fancy to a dusky girl who looked like a creole, with huge whites to her eyes.

"A knock-out, eh?" he whispered.

Lucien nodded his head, and this brought them closer together at once; they felt like comrades. The champagne helped to increase the intimacy. Then, remembering his son's request, Tessa said: "What do you want to go away for? Now's the very time for you. I believe we're on the verge of revolution."

"No, it'll all end in yet another ministerial crisis. For revolution you need people, but there aren't any. I know now what the French public is like. When I went to the Communists, I was counting on something different."

"So that's it, eh? But I thought you were a Communist. Bravo, Lucien!"

"What have you got to be glad about? I hate your world even more than the Communists do, and I don't want to compromise."

Tessa had been suffering all day from heartburn. He drank a glass of soda water and said in a gentle voice: "You're thirty-two, but you talk like a child. I was an anarchist when I was 18. Anyhow, that was more forgivable."

"So you condemn me for..."

"I'm not condemning you. When I told you about my election you said: 'How sordid!' To support the family—your mother, Denise and yourself? I'd like to know who pays for your extravagance?"

Lucien burst out laughing. "You do," he said.

"You don't like our form of government? Nobody does. But what do you propose to put in its place? Any other will be far

worse. Believe me, an old worn bed is better than a prison plank, however new. You say 'your world,' but you're bathing in it. You have the talent of a pamphleteer, but you attack our society from within. The Communists may applaud you, but you're no common language with them. You admitted that yourself. Well, there's only one conclusion. It's time for you to take up something."

"I've taken up rather a disagreeable position."

"That's all to the good. We like a man to begin with eccentricity. During the war Laval was a Red. He wouldn't speak to me. You want to go abroad? Not a bad idea. But I haven't any money. All that Dessert put up went on the elections. I don't know when anything will turn up now. I'm talking frankly to you. But I can suggest something else. Writers love small diplomatic posts. Look at Claudel, Giraudoux, Morand... I can fix that up in two seconds."

"To represent Blum and Villard?"

"Why not? ... You won't betray your ideas. You'll be able to write anything you like. And you'll free yourself from financial worries right away."

Lucien made a wry face as though he had swallowed something bitter. It was repulsive to him—like everything else in life. Was he to become a diplomat? He wanted to be with the revolution, but they didn't understand him. Neither did Jeannette. When Lagrange was dying, he had said: "Lucien, I'm cold." How cold it was in the world, how very cold! It was impossible to live without cynicism. Anyway, it was better to become a diplomat than to have to debauch himself begging his father for money.

"All right," said Lucien sulkily. "I agree."

"I thought you would. After all, you're my son. At present I feel all this very deeply."

Tessa wiped his damp face with a little napkin and whispered to Lucien: "What about asking that creole over to our table?"

All next day Lucien stayed in his room, swallowing headache pills and gazing gloomily at the wallpaper. He did not want to live.

At dinner Tessa said to his wife: "Maman, I congratulate you. Your son has been appointed vice-consul at Salamanca. You'll be able to observe revolution at first hand, eh, Lucien? You can do that far more pleasantly in a foreign country and with a dip-

lomatic passport. ... The women of Spain—" He glanced sideways at Denise and shut up.

Next day Lucien ran into Andre near the Opera. He wanted to pass him without saying anything, but Andre stopped him. "What a state of affairs!" he said. "Literally everyone is on strike. Tell me, what's going to be the end of it all? You probably know."

"I'm going off to Spain in three days."

"Really? Well, they've got a little trouble there, too, according to the papers."

Lucien did not tell him about his consular post. Why should he confide in this lot? He held out his hand in silence.

"Is Jeannette going with you?" Andre asked in an embarrassed voice.

Lucien could hardly conceal his amazement. So Jeannette wasn't coming with him? He had let happiness fly like a bird from the hand, like a card he had failed to back. And, looking distractedly at Andre, he muttered under his teeth: "Excuse me, I'm afraid I'll have to be getting along. I've got a headache. Jeannette, you said? I don't know. Really, I don't know."

Lucien could hardly conceal his amazement. So Jeannette wasn't coming with him? He had let happiness fly like a bird from the hand, like a card he had failed to back. And, looking distractedly at Andre, he muttered under his teeth: "Excuse me, I'm afraid I'll have to be getting along. I've got a headache. Jeannette, you said? I don't know. Really, I don't know."

salons of Paris he was taken for a German. Politics taught him a certain elasticity: he was obliged to hobnob with people of Tessa's cut. In his heart he despised his parliamentary colleagues. His friends were army men, small landowners, and learned theologians. After the war he had believed in the "renaissance of France," which his countryman Poincaré had talked about. But the years went by and nothing was changed. Two years ago Breteuil had decided that the only way out was by a violent change. The "March on Rome" had saved Italy. Hitler had stamped out Marxism with iron. Breteuil set to work to organize secret detachments. Each detachment was composed of fifty men, who were called "the Faithful." The leader was known to "the Iron-clad."

The people who joined Breteuil were a mixed bunch: romantics and blockheads, ambitious adventurers and exasperated seekers of revenge. The rich saw him as their defender. Shopkeepers and artisans believed that he would save them from ruin. Small brokers, clerks and reporters dreamed of getting on in the world with his help.

And who was there not among the "Faithful"? The *maitre d'hotel* of the Versailles restaurant joined Breteuil because he worshipped rank. Life seemed to him like a pyramid of customers and lackeys, goblets and wines. Florio was a specialist in venereal disease who hated Jews because he thought they enticed his patients away and deprived him of his livelihood. He had joined because Breteuil promised to clear the Rothschilds and all doctors of Jewish origin out of France. The son of the big miller Bombard wanted to restore France, to her former prestige and become an ambassador into the bargain.

Dinet, an ex-agent of the Intelligence Department, who had been dismissed from the intelligence service for embezzling the funds entrusted to him, considered himself a victim of the Freemasons; he yearned to break up parliament and hang Herriot, Grimaud, the proprietor of a stud farm, went about with a horsewhip, was crazy about colored girls and despised mechanical progress; he considered that to belong to a detachment of the "Faithful" was a sign of good form. Godet, the owner of a chinchashop, was afraid the Communists would get hold of his business and take away his savings. Aubry, a subway employee, was exceedingly ugly and poor as a church mouse. He was said to have been jilted by a girl.

There were a good many policemen among the "Faithful," and the "secret detachments" were no secret to the Chief of Police, but the authorities turned a blind eye. In order to camouflage his movements, Breteuil formed sports clubs and friendly societies for people from the provinces. The business required financial backing. Breteuil applied more than once to the big capitalists, but was rebuffed. He talked about arms instead of propaganda and frightened everybody with his boldness. The events of the last few weeks had lent wings to his ambition. The directors of various trusts, who had previously thought only of ministerial combinations but were now frightened by the strikes, began to look hopefully toward Breteuil's intransigence.

Breteuil made the sign of the cross over his child and set out for the Metz Countrymen's Union, where he was to meet General Picard.

(Continued in The Worker)

## CHARACTERS

Dessert, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.

Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Dessert's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of *La Voie Nouvelle*.

Jeanette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.



# New Lewis Pact Plays Same Game

## Union Lookout

Philip Murray's nephew, Charles O'Brien, was one of the uniformed soldiers who had a good time at the Newark CIO Council's canteen for service men this week. . . Katherine Hoffman, CIO Council secretary, says a "French Night," Aug. 11, will be one of the Canteen's next big events. The staff of the Free French paper "Pour La Victoire" is helping arrange the program. . . The canteen is open every night at Union Hall, 225 Halsey St., with music, dancing, beer and pretzels. The lads in the armed services come free.

For the first time in the history of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, CIO, a woman has been elected to one of the local's highest posts. Esther Letz, formerly East Side division director, has been chosen secretary-treasurer. She was named with unanimous approval by the General Council, highest governing body of the union. Her post is a new one, just created.

A War Production Committee composed of representatives of management and labor is being set up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Sixty thousand work there. The St. Louis Labor Tribune, which speaks for AFL unions in that city, and the Labor News, official organ of local unions and central bodies, condemn John L. Lewis for responsibility for enactment of the Smith-Connally bill.

Leave it to a union man to invoke labor's solidarity in support of the armed forces. Take Sgt. John Santos, for example. Before he donned uniform, he was national secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers Union, CIO. Stationed at Camp Shenando, near East Pittsburgh, he noticed that the boys needed recreational equipment. He contacted Local 601 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Results: a gift of a pool table for the army camp.

Another UE local—this time over in Newark—stepped up its solidarity with the soldier boys by giving a revue. The show, "Tubes a Poppin'"—they work on radio tubes—was put on by Local 445 to raise money for unionists in the armed services. USO representatives who attended liked it so well that they asked to have it shown at nearby camps.

Unionization isn't fully established at the Republic Aviation plant out at Nassau but the Republic Organizing Committee which is gathering sign-ups for the United Auto Workers, CIO, already has some victories to its credit. During the worst heat a few days ago, some men and women workers fainted. Management docked them for time lost a half hour spent in the hospital. Through the union, all money lost in this way was restored.

Elections to the post of business agent will be held soon in Local 13, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO. Nominees are Martin Beck, Joe Berry, Ernest O. Hamilton, Sr., Charles Hartman, William Johnstone, Frank McGrath, Fred Nolan, Michael Palmer, Bryan Sheehy, Irving Slater and Irving C. Velson. Velson is president of the local.

John Grogan, secretary of Local 15, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, has been nominated for the Assembly in Hudson County over in Jersey on the Democratic ticket. Local 7 of the United Office and Professional Workers has just written to him endorsing his candidacy.

A home front rally to aid New York white collar workers in combating increased living costs will be held July 29 at Manhattan Center by locals of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. Lewis Merrill, international president, is expected to make a statement on the union's position on salary increases in the field. John Green, president of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, will be a speaker.

## CIO Here Warns Against Dubinsky Plot

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council has sent all CIO affiliates copies of the statement on political action adopted by CIO leaders from 10 states at the recent Philadelphia conference. The statement is expected to make a statement on the union's position on salary increases in the field. John Green, president of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, will be a speaker.

Joseph Curran, city CIO president, and Saul Mills, secretary, accompany the statement with a letter which distinguishes between national CIO policies and those of the state leadership of the American Labor Party, led by David Dubinsky and Alex Rose.

Curran and Mills describe the Philadelphia statement as "one of the most important political documents ever issued by CIO."

"We particularly call your attention to the statement in relation to CIO's opposition to the formation of a national third party at this time and its clear-cut declaration of support only to those candidates or political organizations which beyond doubt have given full support to the war and our Commander-in-Chief," the Curran-Mills letter says.

### OPPOSE NATIONAL THIRD PARTY

"The Council's Political Activities Committee interprets that to mean that we must vigorously oppose those groups in and out of labor that have been clamoring for the establishment of a national third party. Those forces seek division and disruption of the win-the-war and pro-Roosevelt forces."

"The state leadership of the American Labor Party, typified by David Dubinsky and Alex Rose, has been the spear-head of the national third party campaign in our nation. They have sought establishment of third parties in the states of New Jersey and Michigan despite the fact that prohibitive laws of those states would make it impossible for Roosevelt or any other New Deal candidate, to run on more than one ticket."

The state leadership of the ALP has refused to take a clear-cut stand in condemnation of John L. Lewis's strike against the war effort. Dubinsky is the spearhead of the campaign within the AFL to 're-legitimize' John L. Lewis. Following the Lewis disruptionist line,

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—John L. Lewis and the coal operators are launching a new attack against the President's Price Control and stabilization program. The new contract, which Lewis announced from Washington had been signed this week with the Illinois Coal Operators Association, contains an inflationary clause which in effect threatens the War Labor Board, and OPA. "Either accept the Lewis inflationary plot against the war, or else!"

The newly signed contract, covering some 35,000 miners in District 12, contains provisions for a flat increase of \$1.25 a day, to cover portal to portal pay, and a lengthening of the work day from seven to eight hours, with time and a half for any hours beyond the seventh, and no strikes.

### A LEWIS HOAX

This contract would seem to give the miners the increased pay to which they are justified and which Lewis has been pretending that he has been trying to get for them. Actually, the new contract is designed to keep the miners from getting any increase, to whip up still further the frustration and confusion, which the Lewis tactics have spread among the miners, and to provoke another strike movement, the blame for which Lewis would place at the door of the Roosevelt administration.

This new drive in the Lewis insurrection against the war is contained in those terms of the newly signed contract which provide that it goes into effect only after appropriate governmental agencies have approved it, and after the Office of Price Administration approves price increases in the maximum prices of coal sufficient to cover the increased cost of production occasioned by the agreement.

### WHAT WLB HAS SAID

As John L. Lewis and the coal operators know very well, the WLB declared in its June 18 decision, concerning proposed wage increases: "The adjustment must be made within the existing price structure."

In that June 18 decision, the WLB declared that the Lewis tactic of showing in the article by Sam Darcy, June 27, to be in favor of "portal to portal" pay. The WLB decision cited the concrete cases where the CIO, under pro-war leadership, had won portal to portal pay under the law. The WLB said "neither party to the dispute has proposed to use any kind of a plan that would take care of this inequality" (i.e., portal to portal pay). The WLB indicated that the miners should press their portal to portal pay demands in court, and that any out-of-court settlement between the UMW and the operators must be "compatible with the stabilization program."

Now, instead of taking the case of the miners to court, Lewis submits to the WLB a "plan" with an inflationary provision incompatible with the stabilization program.

### LEWIS TRICKERY

The reason that Lewis avoids the courts is obvious. The courts, as in their CIO decision, have the power to grant the miners portal to portal pay. But as the courts have no power to grant increased prices to the operators the increase to the miners would of necessity have to come out of the already existing profits of the operators.

This does not suit Lewis's insurrectionary schemes. He therefore has avoided the courts. He has convinced with the operators, to present a "plan" to the WLB for increased pay to the miners that he has every reason to believe will be unacceptable by the WLB because it is based on breaking down the "existing price structure" which the WLB has explicitly said, must be maintained.

In the face of these facts, Lewis, in announcing the signing of the new contract with the Illinois Coal Operators, said that its approval by the WLB would pave the way for efforts to negotiate similar contracts throughout the bituminous area!

A STILLETO AIMED AT GVT. It does not require a "military expert" to see through this Lewis plot. If the WLB does not okay the

## Michoels and Feffer in Detroit Today

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, July 23.—This arsenal of democracy is preparing to meet Prof. Solomon Michoels and Col. Itzik Feffer, good-will delegates from the scorched battlefields of the Russian Front. These two distinguished guests will be welcomed at the railroad station when they arrive Saturday morning, July 24, by the reception committee consisting of many of the outstanding leaders in the Jewish community.

The Soviet-Jewish delegation will then be received by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., at the City Hall, where they will be officially welcomed to the city. A luncheon reception by the committee has been planned for 1 P.M. at the Book-Cadillac.

A tour of some of the war plants is being arranged to acquaint the visitors with the huge plants producing many of the tanks, planes and guns that are being used on



JOHN L. LEWIS

new agreement, and thereby agree to an increase in the price of coal that would, throughout the bituminous area, amount to over 300 million dollars, Lewis is prepared to declare, when the mines are returned to the operators: "The War Labor Board refuses to okay our contract."

As the Worker article of June 27 showed, during the last coal strike Lewis spread among the miners the story that the WLB had rejected the amicable settlement he had reached with the Central Pennsylvania Coal Operators, but concealed the fact that it was, like the present agreement, based on a similar inflationary clause.

That Lewis is preparing a similar back with the newly signed contract for provoking another strike is shown by a story in the Sunday Philadelphia Inquirer, concerning the President's indication last week, that the mines probably would be returned to the coal operators within 60 days. According to the Inquirer story, Lewis called the 200 man Policy Committee to meet in Washington Monday, to consider the question of a strike if the mines were returned without a contract. Two days later, on Wednesday, Lewis announced the new "contract," with its inflationary provisions, directly in violation of the WLB decision.

### STRIKE PROVOCATION

Clearly, the last thing Lewis wants is a contract which the WLB could approve. On the contrary, he is laying the basis for another "no contract-no work" threat. He is continuing his effort to break down the war economy of our country. This latest maneuver against the war comes during the same week that he is meeting with the AFL to arrange for readmittance of the UMW.

Is there any wonder that the Volkischer Beobachter, published an eulogy of Lewis's activities? Earl Browder in his report to the National Committee Plenary Meeting, published in the July "Communist" said: "John L. Lewis has become the key figure and the spear-head of the anti-war diversion. . . There is not the slightest doubt that Lewis is working and has worked during the past two years at least, as an integral part of the pro-Nazi fifth column, aiming at a negotiated peace with Hitler. . ."

Lewis's latest conspiracy against the war should be exposed and repudiated by the entire labor movement and the miners. As Sam Darcy wrote in The Worker, June 27: "As long as John L. Lewis is their (the miners') representative the coal operators will benefit the most. Whatever small wage increase the miners get will be quickly swallowed by the rise in the cost of living which Lewis' program of increased prices would bring. The miners can get an increase if instead of Lewis they get honest representatives who will speak for them, not for the profits of the coal operators. . . and take appropriate action through the courts for 'portal to portal' pay as suggested by the War Labor Board."

The Soviet Front today. They will remain in Detroit until Monday, July 26. On their return to Detroit on Sunday, Aug. 1, they will address a huge public reception at the Masonic Temple scheduled for 7 P.M.

### U.S.-Germans to Picnic Tomorrow

The appeal to revolt, radioed by the German war prisoners in the Soviet Union to the people of Germany, will be discussed at a picnic at Moore's Place, Hollis Woods, Jamaica, L. I., tomorrow. The picnic is sponsored by the German-American League for Culture.

Fred Biedenkapp will be one of the speakers. The picnic continues from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. Each 25 cent ticket, says the announcement, entitles the holder to two glasses of beer.

### Conviction of Darcy Upheld

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The State Supreme Court today affirmed the conviction of Sam Darcy, Communist candidate for Governor in California in 1934, on the charge of perjury.

In a four to three decision the court refused to review the case. Darcy was convicted in 1941 for an irregularity in registration at the 1934 polls, though defense attorneys showed that there were thousands of such registrations in California which had never been prosecuted.

He was placed on probation by the lower court.

## Unionists Here Hit Hearst Broadcast to Italy

By Dorothy Loeb

An important counter-move to the William Randolph Hearst attempt to take over American broadcasts to Italy has been initiated by Italian-Americans in the CIO Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers.

A delegated Italian-American conference called by the board heard speakers denounce Hearst's attempt to speak for this country to Italy over OWI and adopted a resolution urging the government to let labor send messages of solidarity to brothers and sisters to the land about to be freed from Mussolini and Hitler.

More than 300 delegates from over 100 shops in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania attended the Italian-American Victory Council conference at the Governor Clinton Hotel Thursday night where this proposal originated.

They cheered Sam Burt, board manager, and Vincent Castiglione, chairman, who declared that fascist-minded Hearst could never speak for the war Americans and their determination to see a liberated Italy determine its own government in the future.

### HAIL INVASION

The resolution they adopted hails the invasion of Sicily as "a first step toward the emancipation of the Italian people" from Hitler.

Mussolini slavery and applauds the common program of liberation and democracy adhered to by Catholics, liberals, Socialists, trade unionists, Communists, Republicans and other anti-fascist sections of the Italian population.

The Conference called for the elimination of all obstacles in the path of unity, branding those who foster disruptive aims as "Saboteurs of the interests of the people."

To build that unity, the conference proposed: 1. That the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, which have large Italian-American membership and the leading Italian-American mass organizations and individuals organize without delay a national conference to form a unified center and to set up a recognized agency.

### OVERTHROW MUSSOLINI

2. That the great trade union centers make known to the Italian people their solidarity in all measures to overthrow the Mussolini regime and set up a democratic anti-fascist government of their own choosing.

3. That the government of the United States be asked to place at the disposal of the trade union centers complete facilities for broadcasting these messages of solidarity to the people of Italy.

The conference resolution suggested the names of 23 outstanding personalities to whom it recommended the task of initiating the program and call for such a conference. The list included such people as Count Carlo Sforza, Mayor LaGuardia, August Bellanca, Frank Capra, Peter V. Cacchione, Gaetano Salvemini, Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Angelo Patri.

Now that the conference is over, the union's Italian-American Victory Council will continue on two main tasks: in the shops, communities where they live and in their mass organizations, individuals will work for the program's acceptance and application. At the same time, the union, through CIO channels in the city and through the International Fur & Leather Workers Union of which it is a part, will press to have other unions join in pressing for action.

Delegates showed great eagerness to start material relief for Italy's aid as soon as a relief organization is established and the way opened. The Joint Board has \$10,000 at its disposal for such a purpose immediately, it was announced. Later clothing and other gifts will be collected.

## Alert Workers Bare Misuse Of War Materials in Montana

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 23.—Sabotage or graft appears to be involved in a recent misuse of war materials at the Army Air Depot at Great Falls.

The case has been reported to the Army Intelligence, the FBI and the United States Deputy Marshall here.

Workers began getting suspicious when the Air Depot carpenter shop received a job order through regular channels for a fence of peculiar design to be built. The fence, to be built in 10-foot sections, was supposedly for Army use.

The job proceeded with materials from the Army warehouse.

### USED FOR PRIVATE HOUSES

Soon after one of the civilian workers who helped build the fence at the base saw the completed sections on the lawn of the private home of one of the officials of the job.

That night non-union workers were observed putting up the fence. The carpenter's union was notified; the business agent checked the facts.

Air Depot workmen positively identified the fence as the one they had built.

They identified it by its peculiar construction and by the saw marks, types of materials, etc. Furthermore the carpenters union reported that the materials used in the fence are not available for civilians.

### COMMUNISTS AID PROBE

Representatives of the Communist Party took an active part in the investigation of the affair.

The incident of the fence draws attention to a general situation at the Air Depot, where union workmen report an indifference on the part of some of the bosses to war production.

Union members complain that they are needlessly kept idle on the job and that materials are needlessly wasted.

The attitude at the Air Depot, say these unionists, seems to be in keeping with that of the Anaconda Copper interests, who have been indicted for furnishing faulty war materials, and who dominate the state's political and financial life to a great degree.

### AFL Leaders Wire Tobin: Pledge Sticks

Elmer Hauck, President, and George Papalexis, secretary-treasurer, of AFL Chain Restaurant Employees Union, Local 42, yesterday wrote Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters Union, protesting any interpretation of labor's no-strike pledge as subject to withdrawal.

Tobin, emerging from a conference on John L. Lewis's application for readmission into the AFL, told reporters that the pledge was subject to withdrawal by the executive council at any time.

In the name of our organization Local 42, Chain Restaurant Employees Union, we wish to inform you of our disappointment in the statement made by you reported in the press, the union officials wrote.

"We reaffirm our previous stand supporting President William Green that the no-strike pledge is for the duration and that the only way to protect ourselves is through our legislative activities and the defeat of the defeatists in Congress."

### AGAINST RE-ENTRY

"The no-strike pledge is not conditional. It was given in good faith to register our faith in our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, and labor's support of the war by uninterrupted production for victory over the Axis."

"The Smith-Connally bill, the jail of labor, was built by the action of John L. Lewis. Our membership has gone on record, opposing the admission of John L. Lewis into the ranks of the AFL. Favorable consideration of Lewis's request by your committee means endorsement of his disruptive methods and his opposition to the war effort."

"He has stated his opposition to President Roosevelt and the New Deal. He has broken the no-strike pledge of organized labor in his fight against the Commander-in-Chief. The admission of such a man into our ranks who repeatedly has broken his pledged word, means a hearty welcome to a traitor into our midst. We urge you to deny the request of John L. Lewis in the name of national unity and preservation of the principles of the AFL."

### FDR Has No Comment On Post-War Germany

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP).—President Roosevelt was asked today to discuss talks between the United Nations regarding post-war disposition of Germany, but declined beyond saying that a number of suggestions had been made during the last two or three years.

He said he had heard nothing official on the German refugee committee recently formed in the Soviet Union.

## Murray to Speak at United Jersey City Labor Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, July 23.—In the same Journal Square that once marked the famous "free speech" fights of earlier days, CIO President Philip Murray will be a principal speaker Sept. 10 at a rally sponsored by the United Labor Committee of Hudson County.

The rally will be a highlight of "home front week" which CIO and AFL unionists, united in the joint committee, will open the preceding Saturday. During that week, there will be petition drives on price roll-backs, rent control and other parts of the battle against inflation. A special conference to advance inter-racial relations, movements in support of President Roosevelt and his domestic and foreign policies.

AFL President William Green and Senator Robert Wagner have also been invited to speak at the Sept. 10 meeting. An attendance of over 100,000 is expected. The United

Labor Committee speaks for a membership of more than 200,000 unionists.

Mr. Murray's acceptance was announced by John Grogan, president of the Hudson County CIO Council. Mr. Grogan is a regular Democratic candidate for State Assembly from Hudson County. Assemblyman Jacob Friedland, who is counsel for the AFL, is a candidate for reelection on the same ticket.

The program for united political action in support of win-the-war candidates, on which both AFL and CIO are joined, with figure in the Sept. 10 rally.

Among those participating in the arrangements for the meeting are Joseph Quinn, president of the AFL Central Labor Union; James McLaughlin, chairman of the executive board of the CLU, and Robert Lynch, president of the Building Trades Council.

## Wash. State AFL Acts To Rout Foes of FDR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YAKIMA, Wash., July 22.—Decisive action to protect the home front in support of our advancing armies was drafted by the 42nd annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor which ended a four-day session devoted to wartime problems here Thursday.

United support of President Roosevelt's United Nations program was unanimously expressed in resolutions introduced by metal trades, and building trades affiliates, and unanimously adopted by the delegates.

A resolution signed by President Hugh Gibson, who headed the Aeronautical Mechanics delegation, Seattle Metal trades, culinary crafts and others declared:

"The war has reached a decisive stage with our armed forces on the offensive in the South Pacific and, following their brilliant victory in Africa, are now invading the fortress of Europe through Sicily and are headed for Berlin, Tokyo and Rome."

"With the combined might of the United Nations levelled at the Axis, victory over the fascist slave masters is assured, and"

"These achievements under the leadership of our Commander-in-Chief have been won despite the organized opposition of the reactionary bloc in Congress and their followers against the President's war program."

"The 42nd annual convention of the State Federation of Labor reaffirms its vigorous support of the United Nations war program and pledges to President Roosevelt to keep inviolate our no-strike pledge, to increase production, to support the President's seven-point economic program, to organize support for roll-back of prices, to continue to buy bonds, to donate to the Red Cross blood bank and to do everything within our power to mobilize the people for united support of President Roosevelt's war leadership in winning the war and the peace to follow."

### CONSUMER LEAGUES

"Endorsement of Labor Consumers' League organizations in each community was urged to achieve enforcement of Office of Price Administration program with emphasis on roll-back of prices, subsidies, grade

labeling and extension of price ceilings to all commodities and democratic rationing.

Warning the race riots were a dangerous threat to war production was sounded by the Carpenter local 470 at Tacoma which introduced a resolution calling upon Attorney General Biddle to investigate the Ku Klux Klan and other native fascists which the union charged are fomenting strife to hamper the war effort. The convention unanimously called upon the attorney general to act.

Win-the-war spirit of the delegates was demonstrated not only by unanimous adoption of resolutions but by the overwhelming rejection of measures which would hamper the Administration in carrying out the war program.

Interest of delegates in the post-war world was overwhelmingly apparent from a spirited discussion which took place over two resolutions to help plan for post-war security.

Longest debate of the convention centered on public power and revealed that the AFL in this area is exhibiting a deeper interest in broader social issues.

Other resolutions pledged to work for repeal of the Smith-Connally bill, opposed lengthening of the work day; called for improvements in working conditions of postal clerks, participation of all union members in elections; urged active campaign to defeat the 40-mile tax limit law; voted to join in nationwide labor day celebration on war bond purchase; urged nationwide radio broadcasts by William Green to counteract anti-labor propaganda; local radio programs; favored teaching of skilled trades to veterans of this war who are returning wounded and physically handicapped; favored high school education for present day youth; placed Montgomery Ward on the unfair list; urged amendment of the minimum wage law for women to bar women and minors from lifting 25 pounds or more; opposed a resolution which would have barred speaking of any language in the state except English "as it is spoken in America" and urged Japanese are barred from the United States.



## LEAVING FOR YOUR VACATION?

If you are going to be out of the city for any part of July and August, you will want to take advantage of this special offer. Whether you remain at home or are planning to go to some cool, comfortable vacation spot you will want to keep informed of all the history-making events on the military and home fronts by having your favorite win-the-war newspapers, the Daily Worker and The Worker with you.

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# Borowy Blanks Browns, 1-0, Yanks Score on Error

Chartak Plays Keller's Fly Into Two Base Error in  
2nd and Then Dickey Doubles for Only Run;  
Galehouse Invincible Otherwise

By C. E. Dexter

Veteran Denny Galehouse pitched his heart out against the Yankees yesterday at the Yankee Stadium, facing only 31 men, giving up three hits and setting the Yanks down in 1-2-3 order after the third inning—but when the score was posted it read Yankees 1, St. Louis 0.

It took an error by Mike Chartak in the second inning to lick Galehouse and hand the Browns their second defeat in two days on errors by the same man. Chartak's bad throw to second base Thursday when he was playing left field and misjudged a fly ball by Charlie Keller which fell safe for two bases. After Nick Etten had moved Keller around to third by grounding out, Bill Dickey walloped a double to right center to chase Keller across with the only run of the game.

## SCORES

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First game)  
Chicago.....010 030 000 0-7 12 3  
Boston.....100 010 023 1-3 11 3  
Humphries, Haynes (8) and  
Tresh; Terry, Lueck (2), Woods (9)  
and Partee, Conner (8).

Cleveland.....000 001 000-1 6 0  
Philadelphia.....000 000 000-0 4 2  
Harder and Rosar; Black and  
Swift.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK.....000 000 000-0 5 1  
St. Louis.....010 000 000-1 6 1  
Chase, Adams (8) and Lombardi;  
Gumbert, Krist (7) and W. Cooper.  
Philadelphia.....000 000 000-2 6 3  
Pittsburgh.....003 000 000-3 8 1  
Coker and Livingston;  
Brant, Gee (3) and Lopez.

### Stephens Gets Unusual Hit, Double Off Foul Line Pipe

Spectators at the double-header between the Browns and Indians at Sportman's Park, St. Louis, July 18, saw the unusual happen, when the pipe that extends from the ground to the top of the stand, marking the foul line in left field, was hit by a batted ball. There is a yellow marker on the facade between decks. The ball is in play if it hits the pipe below that mark. If it hits above, it is a home run. Vernon Stephens, in the fourth inning of the second game, drove the ball against the pipe, just below the marker. He stood at the plate until he was sure the ball wouldn't curve foul and just made it to second base, although Jeff Heath had to chase the agit as it bounced back up the left field foul line. Chet Laabs scored easily from first base.

### Dewey Rejects Mayor's Special Sessions Plea

ALBANY, July 23 (UP).—Governor Dewey today rejected a second plea from Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia for a special session of the legislature to grant new taxing powers to New York City.

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943

## Another Ted Williams? Dick Wakefield Almost His Double

DETROIT, Mich.—Dick Wakefield started the season with two strikes on him. Two years ago, the Detroit club gave \$52,000 in cash and a custom-built automobile (as a bonus) to his mother, Mrs. Howard Wakefield, to obtain his services. It was the highest price ever paid for an untried player and it put Wakefield on the spot this year when, after less than two seasons' experience in professional baseball, he was cast as a Tiger regular. In the spring of 1941, Wakefield was a sophomore at the University of Michigan and before he played a dozen college games he had offers from 11 major league clubs, meaning that, only five clubs in the two big leagues were either not interested in him or felt they had no chance of landing him in the face of the competitive bidding that was going on.

Twenty years of age, standing six feet three inches and weighing 170 at the time, Wakefield had the build of Ted Williams and most of Ted's mannerisms. Besides, he had more than normal speed. The late Howard Wakefield, Dick's father, was a big league catcher until his arm suddenly "went dead." When the bidding started for the boy, the Cleveland club was one of the most energetic bidders. Dick went the rounds of the major leagues, working out with various clubs and listening to their offers. He went to Detroit, engaged in batting practice, and talked to Briggs later. He received no offer from Briggs, but was told that Detroit was interested in him and was asked to come back after all the bids were in and the subject of contract could be discussed then. Cleveland eventually bid \$52,000 cash and indicated that no higher bid would be forthcoming. Mrs. Wakefield and Dick then went to Detroit and saw Briggs. They told the Detroit owner that Dick would rather play with Detroit if the club would meet the Cleveland offer. Briggs met the Cleveland offer and Dick signed—or rather, his mother assigned him to Detroit.

A few weeks later, Wakefield was sent to the Detroit farm club, managed by Jakey Atz. He used Wakefield in right field and started coaching him in the technique of outfield play. Atz didn't have to do anything about Dick's batting. The boy not only hit well over .300, but had a slugging average just under .600.

Wakefield played only a few months of major league ball and while he has created doubt about his ability in some lines, he has given fairly sound evidence that he is a hitter of the first class. For most of the season, he has been among the first five in the American League batting table, and he was the first major leaguer to reach the 100-mark in hits this year.

His fielding still faulty. Chosen for the American League team in place of the injured Charlie Keller, Dick speckled in the All-Star game, setting a double and single in four times at bat. His fielding remains faulty, but he is vastly improved over the fielder he was a year ago. He has made some brilliant catches and missed some easy ones and he has had the misfortune of having his few misplays count heavily against the club.

He is the fastest regular on the Detroit team, but not the best baserunner. His judgment on the bases will improve with experience. His batting, which has been sensational since the start of the season, will improve further. A left-handed batter, Wakefield does not pull a ball. As soon as he learns this trick, he will add to his hit total and become more valuable to the Detroit offense.

He has gained in weight and strength, and he is gaining daily in experience. In short, Dick has all the requisites, and, if he hears down, he will be ranking with the best. Many believe he will be the American League "rookie of the year."

## Inside the Indians

CLEVELAND, O.—Inside, dope on the Cleveland Indians from Christy Saylor, 44-year-old clubhouse "boy." When the Tribesmen first report to the park, some start changing clothes before they order something to eat; the others order immediately. . . . Champion eater of the club is Trainer Lefty Weisman. Lefty comes to the park early, orders a couple of hot dogs and then continues eating franks until game time. . . . The Indians are semi-superstitious. They consider it bad luck if any one touches their bats or their jackets, but, rabbit's feet, lucky coins and four-leaf clovers are out. . . . After devouring their pre-game snacks, the Indians play cards. Kenny Keltner, Roy Cullenbine, Jim Bagby, Del Baker and Burt Shotton like pinocchio, double in hearts, no less. . . . The rest of the players discuss the game, the movies and their plans for the evening.

War discussions are limited since the departure of Hal Trosky. He was Page One news interpreter. . . . The Tribesmen's favorite movie actress is Hedy Lamarr. . . . Funniest incident witnessed on Saylor's job came last May when A's visited Cleveland. A Philadelphia practical joker feigned a convulsion. He rolled on the floor, gasped for air, contorted his features. The Indians came rushing from across the hall to offer assistance. Weisman grabbed a bottle of smelling salts. Cullenbine applied cold rags to the "sick" man's forehead. The gag ended abruptly, however, when Joe Heying came running in with a bucket of water. Rather than get a dousing, the joker got off the floor and announced that the show was over.

Most uncomfortable moments Saylor ever spent in the dressing rooms came during the Vitti "rebellion." "It wasn't any fun being there in those days," he says. "Vitti didn't talk to the players, and they didn't talk to him. In fact, no one spoke to no one." . . . The best dressed players ever to set feet in League Park—Ken Keltner and Lefty Gomez. . . . The most popular Indian, with the players themselves, is Keltner. . . . "You can take it from me," Christy concluded, "the Indians of this year are a swell bunch of fellows. They may not be leading the league, but they're in there doing their best all the time. There is no dissension of jealousy in the club, and they're all trying to bring home the pennant for Manager Boudreau. And don't be too surprised if they do."

## Fascist Cop Back on His Old B'klyn Beat

(Continued from Page 1)

Drew is not just a private citizen, and no spurious reasoning about freedom of speech can apply to him in this case. It should not apply to anyone, who in time of war, is guilty of the acts committed by the Patrolman. His reinstatement lends aid and comfort to our enemies, both within and without, and such serious miscarriage of justice should be corrected.

"The spreading of anti-Semitism is a Hitler tactic. Patrolman Drew spread anti-Semitism, thereby aiding our enemies. He helped disrupt the unity of our country and, by his acts, has hindered the war effort as much as those indicted and convicted criminals he consorted with. We urge his immediate suspension from the force and a new trial to be conducted by someone other than Commissioner Lyons."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Martin Callagy meanwhile, who acted as Drew's prosecutor at the department trial, continued to press his case against the fascist cop. He will submit a legal brief to Deputy Commissioner Lyons demanding the cop's dismissal from the force as soon as the transcript of the trial testimony is completed. Only part of the trial transcript is at present in typewritten form. The full transcript is not expected to be completed until next week.

### NOT SETTLED

Final disposition of the Drew case is still pending, although his suspension from the force has been lifted. Information concerning Drew's pro-Hitler, anti-Semitic and anti-war activities has been forwarded to U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle and FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover by Mayor LaGuardia. This information was based on

## LOWDOWN

Want Two Ringside Tix to Garden  
Fight? Here's How to Get Them  
NATLOW

It is exactly two weeks since we ran our first appeal for funds to support the annual financial drive of the Daily Worker. In those two weeks the response has been somewhat devastating.

Devastating for the sports page, I mean. In other words, brothers and sisters, the money has not come in in the numbers we had expected. Just a few bucks have trickled across our desk, and so few that we are ashamed to print it for all to see.

In the hallway just yesterday afternoon we spied Jim Allen coming along and immediately ducked into a room for shame of meeting him. You will remember that we entered the fund drive competition upon a challenge from our foreign editor and he is now so far ahead of us it will take a real last ditch ninth inning rally to overtake him.

Well, let's see what we can do to start the ball rolling in real Bomber style.

Now here's a real offer which we think will spur this thing on a bit.

For the person who sends in the most money within the next seven days the sports page will give two ringside tickets to the next big prize fight at Madison Square Garden!

That's offer No. One.

Now here's No. 2. For the reader who sends in the second largest sum of money within the next week we will give two tickets to any ball game in New York this season. (Major league or Negro league.)

Now get this straight. The competition lasts only until next Saturday. All letters and contributions must be dated no later than midnight, Saturday, July 31. The largest contribution to get two ringside tickets to the next big fight at Madison Square Garden, the second largest two tickets to any game in New York City.

To the folks who get the baseball tickets will also go a scorecard autographed by the entire home team of the day, the Yanks, Dodgers, Giants, Homestead Grays, New York Cubans or the Black Yankees.

If the response to this is great enough we will have similar offers to our readers during the course of the drive.

But let's really start things moving now.

Pour 'em in. \$50, \$40, \$30 and so on down. . . . The largest hum of dough gets a couple of ringside duets to the next big fight at the Garden (and a dressing room introduction to the fighters thrown in for good measure).

We will print the amount of dough gotten each day and the readers who are in the lead for the big prizes. The fight tickets alone are worth some \$22 (\$11 each).

Well, we think that's a big enough nibble to begin with and we'll be sitting by the mailbox awaiting the dough anxiously.

### That's Baseball

When the Dodgers shipped Joe Medwick across the river to the Giants last week it was considered just the last lap for the once mighty slugger of the Cards. Joe was batting somewhere around .242 and was helplessly floundering around. Comes the trade to the hated Giants and he starts to hit like the blazes. Muscles is now clouting .289 and is rapidly becoming the hardest hitter on the club. Whether he can keep up this pace is of course another story. But whatever it is it certainly proves for the umpteenth time that anything can happen in baseball and usually does.

## Soviets Drive Nearer Orel And Belgorod

(Continued from Page 1)

and day, north, east and south of Orel. On the northeast and east they are fighting through concrete fortifications of great strength, strung between heavily fortified villages in country where the woods have given way to broad open fields before the city.

Entire garrisons of German troops are being wiped out in last-ditch stands in the villages. Moscow reported, and division after division of Nazis are thrown into reckless counter-attacks in the path of the Red Army.

On the north side, the Red Army after breaking the salient at Bolkhov, was reported advancing rapidly.

On the south, big German tank and infantry forces try to hold back the Red Army from the two highways which now offer the sole hope of escape for the Nazis.

Revealing the new attack on Belgorod, Soviet front dispatches said that the Red Army troops are advancing through a cemetery of German tanks and men. Wrecked tanks lie everywhere, German corpses are even piled in trenches and dugouts, an Inverdis dispatch said.

"Even veterans of Stalingrad had not seen so much enemy wreckage on a single battle field," it was asserted.

The Germans had fought stubbornly, the dispatch reported. But it said that the Red Army had thrown them one by one out of nearly all the wedges their tanks had driven in the July 8 offensive.

To capture Bolkhov north of Orel, a coal mining center of 25,000 people, the Red Army had to storm the strongest single bastion in the German defense system, Moscow dispatches reported.

Approaches from the north, east and west were defended by a string of fortified villages. Every house was a blockhouse. The Red Army

attacked from the flanks and got through to the rear. Then they lashed in from all sides, smashed the outer defenses and entered the city. Fighting continued in the streets for hours, dispatches said, while the Red Armymen captured one by one the wrecked houses and churches from which nests of Germans fought. Fires broke out and by the time the fight was over flames lit up the countryside for miles, it was said.

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### POSITION SOUGHT

ENGLISH stenographer, typist, knowledge Russian, seeks position. Box 69, c-o Daily Worker.

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## CIO Opens Midwest Political Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

that labor could influence the course of the elections in the majority of the state's congressional districts if it was organized politically.

The CIO committee presented to the conference the same program that was adopted by a vote of 125-2 at the eastern seaboard conference in Philadelphia July 17.

Discussion during the morning and early afternoon was said to indicate that the program would be adopted overwhelmingly.

An important point of this program is the formation of a third party at this time "because apart from the technical problem of placing a third party on the ballot in 1944, such a party would serve to divide and divert labor and progressive forces, resulting in the election of our political enemies."

At his press conference, Hill-

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On section for the Daily and the Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

### Tonight

ITALIAN-AMERICAN Evening at American-Soviet War Exhibit in Museum of Science and Industry at Rockefeller Center. Saturday evening, July 24th, 8 P.M. Sponsored by Nationalities Division of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Speakers: Dr. Nicola Brunoni, Dr. Ambrosio Donini, Emanuel Romano, chairman. Songs by Bessie Bruno, music by Madame Romano.

INTRODUCING ANOTHER CULTURAL evening with instructions in European Folk Dancing and American Square Dances by Irving. Lessons in Rumba, the Mambo and Conga by Anthony Parisi. Lunch to the unique swing. Keys of piano playing by Bob Dorsey, ping pong, air cooled. Fee 50¢. 1318 N. Parkhouse, 35 E. 13th St., 8 P.M.

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STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL at the 11th St. Club. Dancing, games, entertainment. Famous magicians and other celebrities. Sub. 35¢. 2744 Broadway, 8:30 P.M.

man emphasized his opposition to a third party and said that the delegates appeared to hold a similar view. The third party movement has been pushed by Trotskyite, Social-Democratic and John L. Lewis elements in Michigan, but this position is not expected to get substantial support here.

Other members of the committee at the conference were president R. J. Thomas, of the United Auto Workers, president Sherman D. Litterer, of the United Steel Workers, and Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers.

All the major international unions of the CIO had delegates at the conference.

Hillman told reporters that he already had been in contact with AFL and Brotherhood officials in order to establish broad political union in support of President Roosevelt.

"We hope to get a real united effort," he said.

### UNITED LABOR LEAGUE

The CIO political chairman stressed the importance of establishing the proposed united labor league, patterned after Labor's Non-partisan League which, in 1938, contributed to an overwhelming New Deal victory, as the permanent political arm of labor.

"American labor," Mr. Hillman declared, "is determined to prevent a repetition of labor's setbacks in the 1942 Congressional elections, when because it was divided and without an active political organization, a reactionary and anti-labor Congress was elected."

In his statement to the conference, Mr. Hillman indicated that organized labor would concentrate a large part of its energies in campaigns to defeat anti-New Deal Congressmen from the Middle West "whose

record in Congress as labor-baiters has been notorious." Organized labor, he said, is determined to destroy the misconception that Tories of both parties speak for the electorate of the Middle West.

"The heart of industrial America is right here in the Middle West," Mr. Hillman declared. "Industrial workers of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee and a host of other centers large and small belong to the labor movement. Their contribution to the war effort is one of the greatest factors in the gain our boys are making on the fighting fronts. They are determined to preserve our social and economic gains and our democratic way of life. They will vote only for such candidates, regardless of party affiliation, who best express their needs and their aspirations."

### FIVE POINT PROGRAM

The committee proposed a five-point program which called for:

1—Immediate mobilization of the full forces of CIO for political action both in the local and statewide elections in the Fall of 1943 and for the crucial campaign of 1944.

2—In each state and community, efforts to secure united political action with the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, preferably through united political committees or other means of collaboration.

3—Inclusion in such united labor action of the broadest possible consumer, farmer and progressive groups and organizations.

4—In the 1943 election and in preparation for 1944, unification of all forces who support the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt behind a single progressive win-the-war candidate for each office.

5—Work toward the formation of a national united labor league, on a permanent basis, which will include all CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhood and unaffiliated labor unions which agree with the political and legislative objectives of the CIO, with a view toward "welding" into the mighty political force which its numbers, strength, organizing ability and program entitle it to play in the life of our nation."









## Labor Calls on FDR

WHEN the nation's trade union leaders met with President Roosevelt Thursday, their act meant much to the entire country. The meeting dramatized the urgency for carrying through the roll-back in prices with all seriousness and speed. It squarely presented the issues on prices and profits which imperil stability on the home front, and which have to be met promptly.

All that labor is asking is that the stabilization program adopted long ago by Congress and pledged by the President be carried out without reservations.

This is the third time at least that these members of the United Labor Victory Committee have gone to the White House for the furtherance of this objective. They have demonstrated a patriotic patience in view of the slowness with which their recommendations have been attended to.

That patience is to be commended. It gives labor a double right to speak up strongly now for a fulfillment of the program which will keep our war economy on an even keel.

When the "Little Steel" formula was announced as part of the wider stabilization plans, labor accepted the proposal in all good faith. But only a portion of that proposal has ever actually been carried out, that which restricts wages to a 15 per cent increase over the rates of pay prevailing in January, 1941. The other vital part, that which would control prices and keep them down to comparable levels, has been a dead letter.

What does "stabilization" amount to under such circumstances? It becomes utterly meaningless unless the pledge of controlling prices is carried out and unless a halt is put to the huge profits which are now being coined.

THE President distinctly recognized this state of affairs when he issued his price roll-back order of April 8. It was then and there ordered that the previous Congressional decision that prices be rolled back to those prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942 be immediately and effectively executed.

When, in early July, Congress annexed a prohibition of subsidies onto the Commodity Credit Corporation bill and thereby menaced price roll-backs, the President did not hesitate to veto the entire measure. So vital is price control to the winning of the war that the chief executive went to that extent to safeguard its achievement.

At that time Labor certainly had the right to think that the decks were now clear and that the President's program would be finally put through. Such, however, was not the case. Prentiss Brown of the OPA continued to stall, keeping in a key position one Lou Maxon, a known enemy of the President's policies.

By July 15, the date previously given by Labor as the deadline for the institution of the roll-back, this man Maxon had resigned. For that reason, Labor again waited. But Brown once more failed to go forward with the work assigned to him; he continued with the policies of Maxon. What, then, was Labor to do but to say as it did Thursday that it insisted upon the inauguration of the roll-back?

Keenly aware of the justice of Labor's contentions in regard to prices, the profiteers have sought to offset this demand. Of late, they have let loose a barrage to the effect that the workers have excess money in their pockets. That, their apologists say, is the cause of our troubles. This clamor paints an utterly false picture. It hides the huge profits which are being garnered out of the dilatory administration of price control, and which threaten the nation with inflation.

The United Labor Victory Committee—representing all labor, AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods—now makes it clear that an end must be put to the bad administration which is bringing on these evils. It emphasizes that the policy laid down by the President, which would curb inflation through curbing prices and profits, must be carried through.

SUCH a stand is in the interest of the whole American people. The profiteering cabals are trying to divide labor from the farmer and the so-called white collar worker by talking about the interests of the "salaried employee" as being opposed to those of the industrial wage earner. But to the farmer and the professional worker the burden of inflation is as heavy and cruel as to any group in our society.

Some of the newspapers have tried to interpret labor's demands for the roll-back in prices as a policy identical with that of the Lewis provocations and ultimatums or the New Leader-Dubinsky "conditional" attitude to Labor's no-strike pledge. Undoubtedly Tobin's statement regarding the AFL's possible withdrawal of the no-strike pledge gave them encouragement to make such interpretations.

But they were answered promptly by Philip Murray when he declared that "I am not in the habit of giving ultimatums to the President."

This is not a matter of ultimatums. It is not, as the New Leader tries to assert, a matter of using the strike as a last resort. Patriotic Labor will not strike at all, no matter what the provocation. The issue in this case is a simple and direct one: how to get production and advance national unity.

More than ever Labor and all other patriotic organizations must urge the President to see to it that all measures are executed for the stabilization of our war economy.

## Not This Time!

IN CONNECTION with the Italian-American meeting at Cooper Union next Sunday, we are being presented with a performance which would be comical if it were not so tragic.

A great patriotic act is being planned. A mass rally of Italian-Americans and Sicilians is to take place in support of the Allied invasion and the liberation of their motherland. It is the first meeting of the kind to take place in the country.

Suddenly, there is launched a terrific attack against it. By the Axis radio, perhaps Carlo Scorza speaking from Rome? No. By the World-Telegram, Luigi Antonini and a few other incurable red-baiters.

Instead of attacking Mussolini, fighting the fascist agents active among the Italian people here, and helping to dispel the confusion in the Italian community, they use the outworn anti-Communist lies, the same ones spread by the fascists, in a desperate attempt to break up the unity meeting.

Would they disown the anti-fascist front recently formed in Italy of which the Communist Party is a member together with the liberals, Socialists and Catholics? Would they urge that all supplies be immediately stopped to the armies now liberating Sicily because—horrors!—there may be a few Communists in the army?

These gentlemen do not learn and do not want to learn. They would sell their own souls to the very devil rather than see a great unity movement of liberation either here or in Italy which would include Communist representatives of the masses.

To follow such gentlemen is to be doomed. They go one way, the mass of Italian-Americans go another. They will prove it at the Cooper Union mass meeting.

## Sicily's Traditions Can Now Come Into Their Own

By Antonio Locascio

The Allied occupation of Sicily will free the Sicilian people from the yoke of fascism. It opens new possibilities for the freedom and social progress of the embattled Mediterranean island and its people.

The crucial problems of the Sicilians can be solved only by understanding their background and giving free play to their desire for freedom and a democratic way of life.

The unification of Italy, which evolved during the 1800's, left the Sicilian region restless and dissatisfied. Everyone in America is by now familiar with Garibaldi's heroic exploits in Sicily during this period.

Few people are aware, however, that in 1862 Garibaldi returned to Sicily to mobilize the people in a struggle against Rome. Garibaldi this time was working no longer in union with King Victor Emmanuel II and his prime minister, Cavour, but against them. His troops encountered the Royal army at Aspromonte, a city on the mainland, in the region of Calabria. Garibaldi was wounded in that engagement and the Sicilian peasants who followed him were massacred.

### UPRISING SUPPRESSED

After the suppression of this uprising, Sicily continued to be in constant turmoil. The profound dissatisfaction with the national movement of liberation which had fallen under the reactionary control of the King and Cavour and which had crushed every truly democratic movement by organized terror, gave rise in Sicily as well as in the rest of Italy to the Socialist movement.

During the period between 1860-1890, after the "national liberation" had been completed, the conditions of the Sicilian peasant became worse than they had been under the feudal, absolute government of the Bourbons.

The bitterness and resentment of the peasants at this state of affairs culminated in 1894 in the so-called "Sicilian Fascists," a revolt in which the peasants invaded and seized land belonging to the lords. The masses in revolt, practically unarmed, were confronted by cannons.

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"Virtually every subject nation, satellite and conqueror has several such committees, representing numerous shades of opinion, and a prodigious diversity of status. Some are legal governments, the last to stem from the orderly processes of their native lands before the incursion of the aggressors. Others stand in lieu of such governments, captured by the Nazis or sold to them. Still others are more or less pious hopes for the future. "Take this measure steps the German National Committee, whose watchword is that Germany has lost the war, but Germany must never die. Its program is impeccably democratic and capitalist, including,

Thus their desire for decent living conditions was temporarily stifled by terror and death.

After the collapse of this movement the Sicilian peasants, economically oppressed to the point of starvation, emigrated to America by the thousands.

Those who remained in Sicily built a regional wall about themselves, a wall of defiance and suspicion directed against the Italian mainland which exploited Sicily as a conquered region, a colony. Throughout the island spread the desire for independence, the secret hope for an autonomous government.

### SLOW TO FASCISM

To understand the problems of the Sicilian people, it is necessary to clarify some of the prevailing erroneous concepts about Sicily.

Sicily has often been described as a "poor" region. Although it could never be considered rich, or even prosperous, in comparison to other regions of southern Italy, Sicily is the most flourishing, the only one which had an active trade balance.

It has also been said that Sicily is extremely anti-fascist, that it was one of the last regions to be conquered by fascism, that it is one of the most progressive regions of Italy.

It is true that Sicily was not extremely malleable in accepting fascist ideology because it was always distrustful of every political novelty originating in Northern Italy. In this sense, because of the hostility caused by years of exploitation and suffering, it was one of the last regions to accept fascism.

As far as the development of progressive mass sentiments is concerned, however, there is no doubt that Sicily has lagged far behind the industrial regions of Northern Italy.

Therefore, if the Sicilian people show favorable reactions to the Allied invasion and the Allied armies, we can expect the anti-fascist, pro-Allied sentiments of the Northern Italians to be incomparably stronger.

Since Sicily is not a poor region but one impoverished by the feudal lords, the Sicilian peasants consider the problem of liberty in direct connection with the land problem. There is no doubt, therefore,

specifically, among the customary freedoms of any bill of rights, the freedom to acquire property lawfully. Yet this committee was organized in Communist Moscow, and its manifesto took up a full page of Pravda. Moreover, committees do not spring up in Moscow by spontaneous generation, nor are pages of Pravda disposed of by excitable sentimentalists. Hence, it must be assumed the German committee is a manifestation of Russian foreign policy.

"How does this fit in with the post-war plans of the United States? That would be far easier to answer if one knew what such plans comprise or whether, indeed, they exist at all. So far as the content of the manifesto is concerned, the United States could have no objection. As a matter of fact, it is possible that it was the intention of Moscow to advertise its belief in a truly democratic revolution within the Axis and the Satellites, to reaffirm the promise that Russian Communism is not an article of export which was implicit in the dissolution of the Communist International.

that the Sicilian peasants will be guided by this concept and by their hatred of exploitation in judging the Allied policy in their region—even during the temporary period of military occupation. Their reaction will be unfavorable, however, if the Allied administration governs the island with the aid of the fascist supporters of the feudal lords who now, after the invasion, claim to have abandoned the Fascist party or if the Allies should attempt to govern the island by placing their trust and confidence in the "carabinieri" (the national police), who are intensely hated by all Sicilians.

### SHADOW OF KING

A disturbing factor in the Allied policy in Sicily is the declaration that the Allies will refuse to deal in any manner whatsoever with exiled or emigre Italian anti-fascists. The shadow of the monarchy, a power which gave concrete support to the development of Fascism, the shadow of all reactionary forces which united to create the fascist monster, still seems to lurk over a liberated Sicily.

The joint appeal of Roosevelt and Churchill to the Italian people guaranteed them complete liberation from the oppression and destruction of fascism.

All the promises of freedom, justice and a decent world, implicit in the United Nations war aims, if applied by the Allied command in Sicily as soon as possible, and in the other liberated areas, will arouse the Sicilian and Italian people to greater efforts to build a country which will live in peace and collaboration with its neighbors and the world.

Italian-Americans throughout the country place their faith in Allied action, ready to support actively all steps designed to guarantee the land of their forefathers its freedom and independence.

In the measure they succeed in forging their own unity of purpose and action, in that measure will their brothers in Italy be assured of unrestricted freedom in establishing a government of democracy and progress and of Allied help in rebuilding an Italy which shall be—as President Roosevelt stated—a great and respected nation.

"Nevertheless, it does represent a political initiative by Russia in a field in which the United States and Britain have been notably chary of committing themselves. One might gather from the recent acts of the Western Allies that they are deliberately cultivating a political vacuum in Europe among the enemy states, which is to be gradually filled under the benevolent eyes of the powers. If such is the program, it may be stated now that, however ingenious, it will not be popular. The reaction of the French and the smaller governments in exile to the American attitude on France demonstrates that.

"That the Moscow committee concerns itself with Germany, which represents the knottiest of all post-war problems, only emphasizes the instant need for the Allies taking counsel, one with another, and reaching some sort of agreement on the course they propose to follow as Europe is redeemed. If Britain and the United States enter Germany at one end with AMGOT, and Russia enters the country at the other with the new committee, the situation will be embarrassing to say the least."

## Herald-Tribune on 'Free Germany'

The Daily Worker reprints below the editorial from yesterday's Herald-Tribune "Time to Take Counsel" on the "Free Germany" Manifesto issued this week from Moscow. There have been various reactions in this country to the action of the Free Germany national committee. The Daily Worker, while not endorsing completely the "tripune" interpretations, feels that our readers will find the editorial interesting and worthwhile.

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## Letters From Our Readers

### Attention Editor!

New York, N. Y.  
Editor, Daily Worker:  
Here are two suggestions which the Daily can act upon without cost or additional staff:

1. Use one of the ears on page one for a daily weather report, as the rest of the press does.

2. Whenever your address appears in mastheads and ads, etc., insert the proper NYC zone number, boldly. Also, give a little publicity to this zoning idea. This will be patriotic cooperation with the Government, which wants this done to save time and labor in the P. O. You can do even better by getting advertisers to put their zone numbers into their addresses.

It is small things like these that will help greatly to make the Daily an acceptable newspaper for regular reading by the working class public. Not these small things alone, but these and many others.

I feel also that you do not play your exclusive news items sufficiently. Some of your Inter-Continental stories during the last year were easily as important and newsworthy as the stories you played in the box-car headlines.

### CONSTANT READER

P. S.—One of your best features for labor is the Union Lookout column. Why don't you advertise it more on the front page? Sometimes it contains items that are really unusual. It makes the Post's labor

### The Railroad Problem

New York, N. Y.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

I was interested in Adam Lapin's article yesterday on business-as-usual on the part of the railroads.

The problem facing the railroads is to find crews to operate the huge increase in trains. The conductors and brakemen are being drafted. These men are responsible for the safety of the trains. Somebody has to be hired to replace them, so some of the roads are hiring women. But the Pennsy—I mention it because it's the road I work for and I know about it—offers the women such lousy conditions that they don't want the jobs. Seven days a week, twelve to sixteen hours a day, and only ten hours off between jobs. Desperate for crews, the railroad threatens, begs and screams to make over-worked men and women take on additional assignments. The trains are being run by exhausted people, and not enough of them at that.

Behind this is the railroad bosses' disgusting prejudice against Negroes. If they wanted to hire Negroes they'd have all the operating crews they needed to guarantee safety. But if it's a choice between Negroes and crew-less trains, the railroad will take crew-less trains. Safety be damned.

Let's get out petitions for signatures of the people to have this Tokio agent fired immediately. We can get signatures by the thousands for this demand.

Yours for victory,

J. POLLACK.

A RAILROADER

FIRE HIM

New York City.  
Editor, Daily Worker:  
My son is a soldier now fighting the Nazi and Japanese beasts. My blood boils when I think of the Japanese agent working on the Daily News, which refuses to fire him.

## Party Education

This year, the Marxist summer day schools are having unprecedented success. This success is worth analyzing because of the possibilities that exist for increasing the number and extending the scope of such schools in various sections of the country and at other seasons of the year.

So far only the first two summer day schools have gone into session. Two more will begin soon—one on Monday, July 26, and another on Monday, August 2. The day schools of 1943 are only in mid-stream. Nevertheless, 122 students have already registered for the full-time two-week course. In addition, 18 more have come for the special course in work among national groups in the United States, which is part of the full-time school but is also offered separately.

That such a school can attract students from many localities is shown by the large registration from out of town. Eighteen cities have thus far sent students to this year's summer day schools, some cities sending as many as six or seven people. There are students from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Allentown, Pa.; from Hillside, Elizabeth, Linden, Belleville, Newark, Paterson, East Orange, and Dumont, N. J.; from Chicago, Ill.; from New York City, New Rochelle, and Buffalo, N. Y.; from Richmond, Va.; from Charleston, West Va.; and from Baltimore, Md.

A very large proportion of the students in the summer day schools are workers on night shift. They work in many cases until midnight, or they may work from midnight until morning and then come straight from factory to school.

Particularly significant is the large number of industrial workers. Trades include that of seaman, airplane mechanic, lens grinder, radio tube inspector, metal worker, rubber worker, drill press operator, machinist, radio engineer, electrical worker, tool grinder, lens inspector, and many other trades. There are also teachers, musicians, nurses, clerks, stenographers, and other white-collar individuals. There are people from the service trades, such as waiters and hotel workers. There are housewives. There are mothers of young children who have entered into group arrangements to free one another for the day schools at various times during the summer.

Why the unprecedented success of these schools? The reason is that they have been so organized as to meet the special needs of the wartime year 1943.

The great increase in the number of night workers makes it necessary to offer more daytime courses. Progressive people do not want to lose touch with the world simply because they are working at night.

Such a course must be brief. For one thing, it must fit into vacation schedules. A surprisingly large number of students are giving up their vacations in order to attend these courses.

It must be brief, too, because people today are busier than ever before. They want education in concentrated form.

For the sake of night workers, also, the course must be short. Few night workers can go the required pace for longer than two weeks—night work plus four hours of school daily, plus study, plus ordinary activities and personal life, even if the burden is somewhat lightened, as it should be, by relieving them of some activities during this time.

But a brief course is not one which crams the material of a longer course into a shorter period. The summer day school is above all a selective course—selective in its choice of subjects and highly selective in its reading assignments. It lasts two weeks; sessions are held five days a week from 9 to 1. It is built around one major problem—how to win the war. There are four subjects: problems of the people's war; the economics of the war and the peace; history of American democracy; and a choice between Marxism-Leninism, and problems of work among national groups in the United States. Required reading is cut to the bone, with additional lists of reading material for students who want them.

To such a school can come industrial workers, white-collar workers, housewives active in community life, for an understanding of the laws of society which help to make them better producers, better trade unionists, better workers for victory.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 24, 1938

PITTSBURGH.—A huge crowd of Negro and white demonstrators tonight voiced their united protest against the outbreak of hoodlum attacks against the Negro residents of Pittsburgh during the past week.

LONDON.—Foreign correspondents returning from Franco Spain tell of the most savage and severe news censorship in the history of journalism. Towards the end of November, Alex Small, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune was arrested by fascist soldiers and taken before the military commandant at Irun. The commandant studied Small closely and then said stiffly, "You are an enemy of the Spanish people. You will be shot at once." "But I have committed no crime," Small protested. The commandant shrugged his shoulders. "We regard a sentence in one of your dispatches as untrue. You said Madrid would not fall."

DUBLIN.—Shore leave was cancelled for 300 Italian naval cadets aboard the training ships Amerigo Vespucci and Cristoforo Colombo today as the result of the protests of townspeople, who shouted, "Down with Mussolini," and "Remember Ethiopia" in angry demonstrations.

## Daily Worker

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